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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Tuesday, July 1, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Before going to the office we wired Peter Liu as follows: "On arrival Dairen come Yamato Hotel. Dorsett".

We did not find, at the office, the package of photo supplies from Eastman Co., Shanghai, which we have been trying since Sunday to have delivered. The Yamato Hotel advised that it was on its way up and would surely be here this morning.

We packed one trunk with cameras and photo supplies for taking with us to Peiping. The package had not arrived when we left at noon for lunch. When we arrived at the hotel we had one of the clerks telephone the drayage company concerning delivery of the package.

After lunch we were advised that as the room was closed the box had been placed in the corridor in front of the door.

We returned to the office after lunch and unpacked and checked up the goods. Everything was as billed and appeared to be in good condition.

When this was finished it was too late to get a N. Y. draft for the amount of the bill. We will attend to this tomorrow morning.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Tuesday, ^{July} June 1, 1930.

En route- Antung to Kungchaling, Manchuria.

We left Antung at 6:45 a. m. and arrived at Mukden at

1:00 p. m. At Feng-Hwang-Chen we passed through rather an extensive tobacco growing region. We learned that the South Manchurian Ry. has a tobacco experiment station at this place and also that the American Bright Yellow leaf variety of tobacco is most generally grown. About half way to Mukden, more or less kudzu was noted along the hillsides. From Antung to Mukden more or less white potatoes are grown on the farms.

Arriving at Mukden at 1:00 p. m. we left on the 3:56 p. m. train for Kungchuling. The crops looked very fine from Mukden to Kungchuling. From Mukden north we saw no mixed plantings of soybeans with millet or corn. Each crop is grown in separate fields. The farmers were noted on both sides of the railway cultivating with the plow and also hand hoeing. We arrived at Kungchuling at 7:55 p. m.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Wednesday, July 2, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Semi-cloudy and somewhat cooler today, but still dry. We worked packing material to take with us to Peiping and got two trunks finished up. We also sent out several official letters.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Wednesday, July 2, 1930.

Kungchuling, Manchuria.

We went to the S. M. Ry. Experiment Station in the morning where we met Dr. Nakomoto, the expert in charge of soybean work. It was learned that Dr. Kanda who was director of the station on our previous visit has been retired and that Dr. Nakomoto will succeed him as Director of the station in the near future. ✓

Dr. Nakomoto went over thoroughly the soybean work being done by the station and also the soybean situation in the Kungchuling region. He also made many suggestions regarding our soybean investigations in Manchuria whereby we might save time and at the same time see all phases of the soybean industry in North and South Manchuria. We were taken over the experimental grounds and found very extensive soybean selection and variety work being carried on. The soybeans are all looking excellent and for the most part are in bloom.

After lunch, Mr. Ota, assistant engineer at the experiment station took us in the nearby farming section where we could see the cultivation of soybeans. The second cultivation

is now being given the crop and is done with a harrow shovel plow and by hand hoeing. Soybeans are grown very extensively about Kungchuling and we saw some very large fields. On our return to the inn we passed through the Chinese section where the Chinese grain merchants have large store yards. Most of these yards or compounds contained a large number of Osier bins of soybeans. The Chinese merchants were very badly hit by the low demand of European countries for soybeans. The seed was purchased last fall at a fair price but with the slow demand and great fall in price of silver, the merchants are very heavy losers.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 2, 1930.

Mr. Leon H. Ellis,
Second Secretary of Legation
Of the United States of America,
Peiping, China.

Dear Sir:

My delay in replying to your favor of April 18th is due to the fact that I was in the hospital when the same arrived, and have only recently been discharged. I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the same and for the information it contained relative to conditions for travel in the vicinity of Peiping.

I am planning to leave Dairen shortly after July 15th for Peiping, and trust that upon arrival there I will find conditions in that region favorable for agricultural exploration work.

Please arrange to hold any mail which may be received at the Legation addressed to P. H. Dorsett and Ruth B. Dorsett.

Again assuring you of my appreciation for your kindness, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PED/rd.

Peiping, China,
April, 18, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Care American Consulate,

Dairen.

Sir:

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 11, 1930, relative to travel conditions in North China, I beg leave to state that, while travel in this area is comparatively safe at the present moment, the Legation is not in a position to predict that this condition will continue, and for that reason suggests that it might be well for you to make further inquiry of the Legation, or of the Consulate General at Tientsin, immediately prior to your contemplated visit to Peiping and neighboring districts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Minister:

(s) Leon H. Ellis.

Second Secretary of Legation.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 2, 1930.

Mr. Paul Russell,
Assistant Botanist,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Russell:

This is a belated reply to your kind letter under date of March 20th, which arrived in Dairen on the day that I was taken to a Japanese hospital, and where I remained in a critical condition for approximately two months.

We were in hopes that the flowering cherry scions which we sent in could be grown at least in the open greenhouses at Bell, in place of what might well be designated as the morgue. However, the rulings of the Federal Horticultural Board are final, and if they prescribe growing them in special quarantine there is nothing that can be done to prevent it.

We realized when sending these scions that a number of the varieties were established in Washington, but thought that in sending these it might afford an opportunity of trueing up the varieties already established, and that those sent which are not already represented might add materially to the collection.

We are pleased to note that you have made use of some of our cherry photographs, taken in Japan, for the article you prepared for the May number of "Asia". My dear fellow, the pictures we have taken are for the use of the Office, and we sincerely hope that neither you nor any one else in the office will have any hesitation whatever in making use of our pictures.

I am beginning to feel in pretty good shape, but find that I tire rather quickly under exertion. Our plans for work during the remainder of the year, as you may already know, have been materially changed. Horse

Mr. P. R.

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7-2-30.

will remain with headquarters at Dairen and continue his research work with soybeans. I plan to leave Dairen shortly after July 15th for Peiping, for the purpose primarily of exploring in that region for wild legumes. At present Mr. Morse is in northern Chosen getting seed and plants of what is supposed to be Zoysia pungens.

I am doing light work here in the laboratory and gradually getting such supplies packed as I am to take with me to Peiping.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

Washington, D. C.,
March 20, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We are overwhelmed! The scions of 49 varieties of cherries came through in pretty good shape, although in several instances the buds had started to push. The quarantine inspectors also have insisted on having these scions grown in special quarantine after being grafted, and it is a question as to how many of these scions will survive. I understand that they have now already been grafted; they will be placed in cold storage and then put in our screen cage at Bell.

While quite a few of the varieties are already represented in this country, I will be very glad to have an opportunity to use them as a check on the trees we have growing at Bell. There are also, of course, several varieties with which I am not familiar and I shall look forward with a great deal of interest to the time when they will be in bloom.

You will be interested, no doubt, in knowing that I have used some of your cherry photographs in an article on flowering cherries which will appear in the May number of "Asia". I do appreciate your having made these excellent pictures.

Hoping that you are all well and happy, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Paul Russell,
Assistant Botanist.

P. S. Your shipment of scions may be acknowledged also by someone else in the Office. The scions in the dalkons came through only in fair shape; the P. mume was dead. In general, the scions were all a little too wet, but that did not appear to have done any particular harm. P. R.

PR:ry

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 2, 1930.

Mr. Geo. H. Darrow,
Senior Pomologist,
Horticultural Crops and Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

Your very interesting and much appreciated letter under date of March 5th reaches us on April first, the day we arrived in Dairen.

As you perhaps already know, I was taken sick with double pneumonia on the night of April 11th, and on the 14th was taken to a Japanese hospital, where I remained critically ill for the greater part of two months. I left the hospital on June first but am still under the doctor's care, though going to the laboratory and doing light work part time.

Our plans have been materially changed from what they were when we left Washington. Morse is to remain with headquarters in Dairen and continue his soybean research investigations throughout Manchuria. I plan to leave Dairen shortly after July 15th for Peiping to work in that region. Morse, quite probably, will join me there in November, and we may both return to the States in December. However, I have suggested some additional work which if approved at Washington will keep me another year in the Orient.

I received a copy of your Technical Bulletin on Runners and Runner Plants in the Strawberry. It is extremely interesting, and I thank you most heartily for the same.

I surely wish that you could have been with Morse and me when we visited Shizuoka in January and inspected a number of extensive strawberry forcing establishments on the mountainside in that region. We had hoped to get this written up as a special report long before this, but my illness not only has prevented this but also a

Mr. C. M. D.

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7-2-30.

number of other activities which we had planned to do.

I am wondering if you have not gotten your wires crossed on the so-called cranberry which we saw on Saghiien Island? What we saw there and sent in seed of we think is a true Vaccinium, and only six to twelve inches in height. It is, however, most productive and used quite extensively in the Saghiien region.

We congratulate you on your success with the Blakenore strawberry. Deering in a letter received a short time ago spoke very highly of this berry which he has been successfully pushing.

We surely would have been delighted to have been with you on the evening of the Botanical Society meeting when you had the feed of so many new fruits, vegetables and other products.

We trust that you and the family are all quite well and that your work is progressing satisfactorily.

Yours very truly,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
March 5, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
C/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We will be very interested to hear from you after your visit to the strawberry section which you plan to make in January. We would like to have gone there with you. I hope that you got good pictures, both still and motion, while there.

Our Technical Bulletin on Runners and Runner Plants in the Strawberry was exhausted and we have not yet obtained a reprint, although one is ordered. We will send a copy as soon as it is available.

We noticed the other day that the Wineberry seed which you sent in is above ground and we will notice if there is any difference between those that you sent in and those that we have. I would be interested in a fuller discussion of the cranberry which you saw on Saghlien Island. This is comparable to the industry in Norway and Sweden where there have been in the past more than a dozen drying and preserving plants handling this berry. You may know that it is native in eastern Maine and is imported into this country from Nova Scotia and from Newfoundland. It has many different names which are standard, perhaps more than any other fruit. It is commonly called European cranberry. In Maine it is the Upland and the Mountain cranberry. In Newfoundland, it is the Partridge berry and the Fox berry. In the different countries of Europe almost each one has a different standard name. Selections of large fruited ones are very desirable.

You have probably seen a copy of our circular discussing the introduction of our Blakemore strawberry. It is apparently taking very well. We are planning on introducing three others next winter and are getting up a very large stock of plants.

You would have been interested to have been with us last evening at our Botanical Society meeting. Many of the different offices of the Department contributed and we had a dinner with Department specialties only. Dearing sent Muscadine grape juice. A firm in California contributed Kearney's olive. Shamel and Pomeroy sent fruit from the propagations of the Washington naval which you brought back

from Bahia, Brazil, in 1913. We had some of one of our strawberry numbers and some of the Young dewberry. We had reindeer steak from Alaska, mushrooms from Arlington Farm, one of the new string beans that is already being canned in Wisconsin, some chayotes from Savannah and from Miami, one of Stuart's new Irish potatoes, Yaeger's Imperial lettuce and Fritchard's Marglove tomato and Dr. Leighty furnished rolls made from his wheat-rye hybrid.

There were over 200 present, the largest banquet which we have had. Ryerson discussed the various items in the menu and Whitehouse and Westover told of their trip to Russian Turkestan and Persia.

Next fall, if you are back, we are certainly going to look forward to a story of your trip in Japan. I have been told that your moving pictures are very fine and will look forward to seeing those. I suspect you should soon stop sending in seed, as we have our greenhouses nearly full of seed flats filled from your various numbers. Anyhow, you must get back to tell us about them.

Please give our regards to your daughter and to the Morses.

Very truly yours,

(s) Geo. H. Parrow,
Senior Pomologist.

GMD/kb

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 2, 1930.

Eastman Kodak Company,
24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Attention W. P. Lane Assistant Mgr.

Gentlemen:

We are just in receipt of your letter of June 23rd. The bill of goods therein referred to has been received in good condition, and we thank you most heartily for your kind attention to our order.

The substitution of 40 rolls of film No. 122 in six exposures each in place of 25 No. 122 in ten exposures is satisfactory.

We regret that you were only able to supply five of the 15 No. 10 Cartridge Films ordered, and thank you for the address of your Japanese Branch where you suggested, possibly, these may be secured.

We are inclosing herewith, as per your suggestion, a New York draft in your favor for the amount of your invoice, U. S. \$129.75.

Please sign the inclosed Government subvoucher where indicated and return the same with your receipted commercial bill.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

FHD/rd.
Incls.

Shanghai, China,
June 23rd, 1930.

Dorsett & Morse,
c/o The American Consulate,
Dairen.

Gentlemen:

We have received and thank you for your order of June 16th. and are shipping you the materials with the exception of No. 10 Cartridge Films of which we can supply you only five rolls whereas you ordered fifteen. There is very little demand for this film in China, which accounts for our stock being exhausted at the present time. Perhaps you can obtain the other ten rolls from our Branch in Japan - address Kodak Japan, Ltd., No. 3 Banchi Nishioku-Chome, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.

We do not stock No. 122 Roll film in ten exposures in China and we have taken the liberty of increasing your order from 25 rolls - 10 exposures to 40 rolls - 6 exposures, which we hope will meet with your approval.

We have billed you for this shipment in U. S. dollars, and in remitting we would prefer a draft on a New York bank.

Yours very truly,

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

(s) W. P. Lane,
Assistant Manager.

WPLane:MP

P. H. Dorsett's Notes. (Lansing State) 1930
Dairen, Manchuria.
Thursday, July 3, 1930.

Cloudy in the forenoon and about noon a fog settled in over the city and country at large and during the remainder of the day a misty rain from the Southeast fell. It washed off the foliage of trees and plants and moistened the parched dry earth.

During the morning at the office we got four trunks packed and the contents thereof listed under the trunk numbers.

This list of contents may make it easier for us to get through customs and at the same time make it possible for us to easily locate what we want to get at when we get to Peiping.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Kungchuling, Manchuria.

Thursday, July 3, 1930.

In the morning we went to the Animal Husbandry farm of the Kungchuling Experiment Station. After a short talk with Mr. Kosal, the forage crop expert, we were taken to the forage and grain experimental plots. Here we found a most interesting and very extensive layout of forage crop experiments. Many legumes and grasses, native of Manchuria and Mongolia are being tested out in plots. The experiments with alfalfa are very extensive as they have found this one of their most successful legumes. Three cuttings are obtained a year - June, July, and August. Alfalfa seeds very well in this region and several plots were observed being grown for seed purposes. Two of the most interesting plots were of vetches - one a native of Mongolia (*Vicia* sp.) and the other a native

of Manchuria (*Vicia amana*).. These plots were planted in 1927 and have yielded two cuttings per year (both are perennial species). These species had made a large abundant growth of foliage and should be of value for our northern states, especially the northwestern states.

Vicia cracca makes an excellent growth but only one cutting can be obtained as two cuttings has been found to ruin the stand. Various species of native Manchurian grasses have given better forage results than standard grasses of America and Europe.

In talking with Mr. Kossai about *Zoysia pungens*, he advised that he had never seen it in the Kungehuling section and did not believe that it occurs this far north.

After lunch we visited Dr. Nakomoto in his laboratory where he was working on soybean seed selection samples. We discussed the methods of breeding used by the S. M. Ry. Stations and those used in America. Dr. Nakomoto prefers the soybean card used by the Office of Forage Crops, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to any other breeding note card or sheet he has seen.

We left on the 5:28 p. m. express and arrived in Kaiyuan about 8:26 p. m. When we arrived at Kaiyuan we found it raining quite hard and at once to the Fukuba Inn.



July 1930

Negative #45338. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
Manchurian farmers hoeing soybeans after the second cultivation with plow.



Negative #45339. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
View showing hemp planted at the end of soybean rows. Hemp is planted in rows along edges of fields and along paths to prevent cattle from going in the fields and eating the plants. Perilla is also used for the same purpose.



Negative #45340. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmers hoeing (weeding) soybeans after second
 cultivation with plow.



Negative #45341. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
 Chinese farmer cultivating soybeans second time on farm
 near Kungchuling.



Negative #45342. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
View of train load of soybeans passing through the station
yard on way to Dairen.



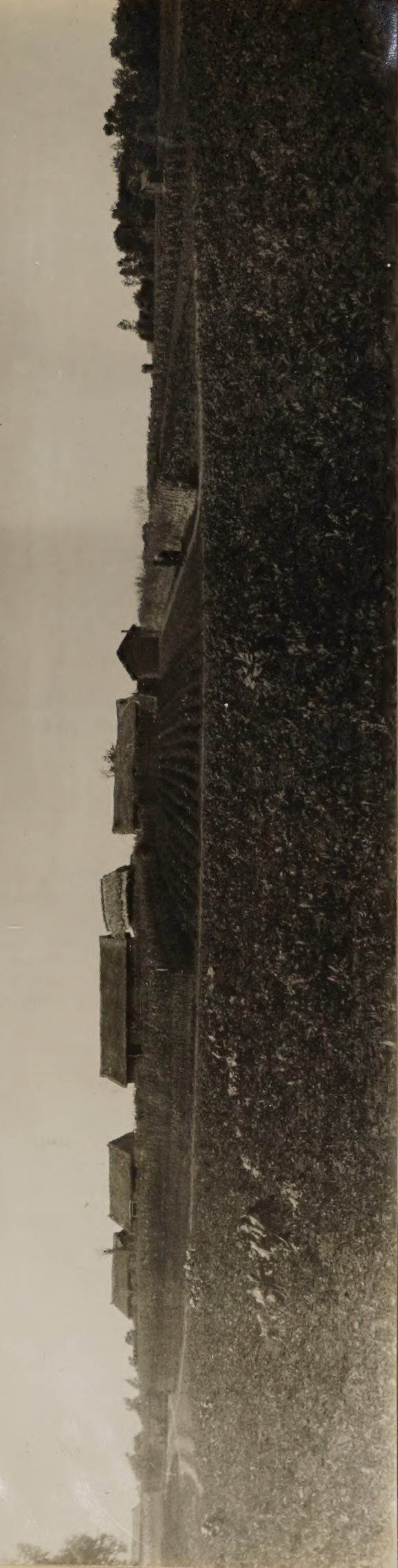
Negative #45343. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
View of increase seed plots of improved variety of soybeans
at S. M. Ry. Experiment Sta. Beans are on ridged rows about
28" apart.



Negative #45344. Sola max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Cultivating soybeans for the second time on farm near Kungchuling. The plow for cultivating has a long narrow shovel.

negative # 45345. dogs mat. doghouse. Thungshuling, Monchuan.
 Cultivating sorghum for the second time on farm near Thungshu-
 ling. Cultivation is done with single shovels plow and this
 is followed by rice.





Negative # 45346. Manchurian farm. Kungshuling, Manchuria.

General view of Manchurian farm buildings and fields
near Kungshuling, Manchuria.



Negative #45347. Vicia amurensis. Manchurian wild vetch.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

Plot of Manchurian wild vetch on Ainal Industry farm
of S. M. Ry. Experiment Station. This vetch was planted
in 1927 and two cuttings are obtained yearly.



Negative #45348. Experiment Station.

Kungchuling, Manchuria.

View showing grain and forage crop experimental grounds on each
side of road. Animal Husbandry Farm of Kungchuling
Agri. Exper. Station 7th S. M. Ry.

Negative # 45349 Experiment Station, Tungshuling, Manchuria
 View showing grain and forage crop experimental plots of
 General Kueibinsky farm of Tungshuling Experiment Station
 of the S. M. Ry.





Negative #45350. Medicago sativa. Alfalfa. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View of a plot of alfalfa being saved for seed on the forage crop experimental fields of Animal Husbandry Department of the S. M. Ry. Co.



Negative #45351. Vicia sp. Mongolian vetch. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View of a plot of wild Mongolian vetch on forage crop experimental fields of the Animal Husbandry Dept. of the

S. M. Ry. Experiment Sta. This vetch was sown in 1927 and is cut twice a year for hay. Mr. Kosai, the forage crop expert and W. J. Morse standing in the plot.



Negative #45352. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchaling, Manchuria. View showing open storage of bags of soybeans in storage yards of South Manchurian Railway.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Friday, July 4, 1930.

Misting rain in the forenoon but it cleared and was pleasant in the afternoon.

Messrs Morse and Suyetake are still in the field.

Dorsett attended a 4th of July reception at the American Consulate from 11:30 to 12:30 a.m. where he met Governor Ohta of Kwangtung, Mayor Tanaka of Dairen, Vice-President Ohdaira of the South Manchurian Railway Co, Mr. Cunningham the British Consul, and many other friends of the American Consul, Mr. W. R. Langdon.

In the afternoon Dorsett worked in getting pictures ready for inserting in photo albums.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Friday, July 4, 1930.

When we awoke in the morning we found it raining quite hard. About 8:00 a.m. Mr. Kofuka, Director of the Soybean Seed Farm phoned that he would be over about 9 and talk over plans with us. He came about 8:45 and stated that this is the first good rain this section has had for over two months. The soybean industry of the region was discussed and some interesting and valuable data on soybeans was obtained. Kaiyuan ships about 350,000 tons of grain (soybeans, adzuki beans, millet, corn and Kaoliang) yearly and of this amount over 200,000 tons are soybeans. The section to the East of Kaiyuan is the most extensive producing soybean region.

Soybeans in this region begin to mature about the middle

of September and harvest runs through October. The transportation of beans is heaviest during the latter part of October, and in November and December.

With regard to *Zoysia pungens*, Mr. Kofuka does not know whether it occurs in this section or not. He will go with us in the morning, if fair, and see if *Zoysia* can be found and also see what wild legumes occur about here.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,

Dairen, Manchuria,

Saturday, July 5, 1930.

Clear and bright. Worked at the office on official correspondence and on filing photographs in our albums.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Saturday, July 5, 1930.

About 8:30 a.m. Mr. Kofuka of the Soybean Farm called and we took a dasha to visit the river sections to see if we could locate any *Zoysia pungens* var. *Japonica*, and also see the soybeans in the farming sections. We went along the river section for a considerable ways but could locate no *Zoysia*. Mr. Kofuka advised that he had never seen any in the Kaiyuan section.

In going about the farming section, we saw some excellent fields of soybeans in fields alone. North of Mukden soybeans are planted alone. At this time the farmers are busy giving the beans their second cultivation with the plow.

Left Kaiyuan about noon and arrived at Dairen at 8:30 p.m. On our way down from Kaiyuan we watched for *Zoysia* and saw none as far as Mukden. From Mukden to Liaoyang we saw none, but after about an hour's ride south of Liaoyang we began to see an abundance of this grass.



Negative #45353. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Close-up view of hemp plants at end of soybean rows. Hemp is planted in this manner to keep animals out of the soybean field.



Negative #45354. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

View of a soybean field on Chinese farm near Kaiyuan. The beans are in 21" rows, about 16" high, and in full bloom.

negative # 45356. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
General view of farming section near Kaiyuan showing
a large field of soybeans.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 5, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 28th inclosing three sets of forms of Employee's Notice of Injury. While my sickness perhaps was directly incurred in the course of duty, I am not sure that it will fall within the scope of injuries as outlined on the forms you sent to me. I will, however, act upon your advice and fill these forms out as complete as I can.

The bills incident to my sickness have all been paid. I have a receipt for the hospital bill but that is all. However, I think I may be able to get receipts for most of the expenditures incurred for nurses etc., on tside of the charges for the hospital and medical service.

Horse has a set of these papers but I do not find that I have them. I was, however, under the impression that you gave me a set before I left Washington. I am very much obliged to you for sending this set of papers and also for your advice in regard to completing them and returning them to you.

I am beginning to feel quite myself again, in fact almost feel that I could get out for regular agricultural field exploration work. I notice, however, that with the slightest exertion I become rather short winded and perspire quite freely.

We are expecting Peter Liu to arrive some time tomorrow. He will assist me in packing up and getting things ready for our departure for Peiping about the 15th or shortly thereafter. He will also be of very great assistance to us in looking out for our numerous trunks and packages enroute and in getting them cleared through customs in Peiping.

Day before yesterday I received a copy of your letter of June 7th addressed to W. J. Morse. As you surmised our bills over here are of necessity settled very promptly and all of my expenditures incurred in connection with my sickness have been paid.

We will be pleased to receive our L/A's for this fiscal year when they have gotten through the mill. I am glad to note that the office got an increase of \$11,300, and that \$4,000 of this amount is to be used at the Boll Station.

It will be a fine trip for Russell and Max Souvireon to Central America, and I hope that they will be successful in getting things in good shape for Dr. Reddick's arrival.

I trust that Mr. Ryerson and Mr. Westover will have a pleasant and successful trip. Have you been hearing often from Prof. Bioletti? I am wondering how he is making out in Morocco and Algiers? He should be able to find some good grape varieties in those regions.

If Morse and I are to return in December, the \$8,000 allotment for this year's work will be more than we will need. I am in hopes, however, that my suggestion in regard to additional work will be approved, if so, Ruth and I will remain in the Orient for another year. In that event, the allotment of \$8,000 may not be quite enough to carry the work through until the last of this fiscal year. However, these matters can be adjusted after we know definitely whether or not my suggestions in regard to additional work are approved.

With kindest personal regards to you and all in the office, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

P. S. I will complete and send you the forms as soon as possible.

P. H. D.

Washington, D. C.,
May 28, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We were all very sorry to learn from your sister Nellie, the latter part of last week, that you had been confined to the hospital with pneumonia. This was the first that we had heard of any sickness and immediately a cable was sent to Morse to which he replied on the 2nd and hope that upon receipt of this, you will have fully recovered from your illness and be up and around swearing at the natives.

Without having any of the details relative to your sickness, I believe it is fair to assume that it was caused while in line of duty and such being the case, would kindly suggest that you fill out the forms 1 and 2 as well as 3 and 4, claims for compensation. I believe a supply of these were given you and Morse when you left, but in case they have been mislaid, we are sending you enclosed, other copies.

If possible, with the claims submitted, bills for hospitalization, medical service, etc. should be sent along with the claim unpaid, but I presume this would not be practicable in a foreign country, as no doubt they will insist on payment without waiting for a claim to be acted on by the Compensation Board in the United States, so in case you fill out these forms and submit your claim and have already paid all these bills, be sure to submit the receipted bills along with the different forms and when claim is submitted, kindly be sure to make a complete statement relative to the facts connected with the same.

Everybody in the office sends their best wishes and trust we will soon receive word that you are fully recovered and feeling like yourself again.

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/D
Enclosures.

COPY

June 7, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
American Consul,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Morse:

This is to acknowledge receipt of yours of April 23 and May 5 and we were all glad to get some direct information from yourself relative to Dorsett's condition. We heard nothing about his sickness until Mrs. Busmann came down here one day upon receipt of a personal letter from Ruth. After Mrs. Busmann called, I wrote Dorsett a letter, sending him the different compensation forms and kindly be sure that he gets receipts for all expenses at the hospital, etc., incident to his sickness, which I assume was protracted in line of duty. If he has not already paid these bills, all the better, and if the authorities there can be persuaded, these unpaid bills could be sent in with his claim for payment by the Compensation Commission. It is my recollection that a bunch of these were given to yourself and Dorsett when you left, but there be no harm in having additional copies.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill has been passed and signed and we have been given an increase of \$11,300. This is to cover \$4,000 for repairs and alterations at Bell and \$7,300 for an exploration trip incident to potato investigations into Mexico and that country. It was originally intended to send Dr. Reddick, of Cornell University, accompanied by Max Souviron, who is now stationed at Bell, on this trip, but happenings at the Cornell University have resulted in Dr. Reddick's not being able to take an extended trip of six months, as originally planned. The present arrangements call for his going down there in September or October for two months, with Souviron and Russell going down soon after the first of the fiscal year, to lay the ground for him.

Ryerson and Westover sailed from New York on May 28, landing in Plymouth, England on June 4. After a short stay in England, they will continue on to Paris and after another stop of a few days there, they will migrate into Spain and that country. I believe Ryerson will join Professor Bioletti in Morocco or Algiers before his return.

A letter from yourself and Mr. Dorsett for next year is going through the mill at the present time, but will not reach you by July 1. This letter is drawn up in the amount of \$8,000. My understanding is to the effect that \$5,000 is for Mr. Dorsett and \$3,000 for yourself, as per your plans of returning prior to the termination of the fiscal year.

Mr. Morse

-2-

6-7-30.

They had quite a fire at the Arlington Farm early this morning, resulting in the loss of eleven horses. I do not know the details regarding the same, but presume it must have been the stable.

We have had to have all our greenhouses, etc. at the Bell Station screened, due to the Japanese Beetle, our Bell station recently having been put within the quarantine area.

All here trust that upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Dorsett will be in good shape again and trust he will have no further trouble.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/a.
Enclosures.

Hope this finds you o. k. again, old timer.

cc Mr. Dorsett

XXXXXX

Dairen, Manchuria,
July 5, 1930.

Dr. A. J. Pieters,
Senior Agronomist, Acting in Charge,
Forage Crops and Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Pieters:

I very much appreciate your kind letter of June 3rd.

I trust that you and other officials at the Department of Agriculture will not be too severe in your censure of Mr. Morse for not advising the office of my illness. He has had worries enough at this end of the line without causing him more from Washington. I can readily understand how Morse felt when I went down so suddenly and was so severely ill. He had to pick up the details of the work and carry them on at the laboratory and in the field the best he could without my advice or assistance. In addition to these numerous troubles, he was worried almost sick on account of my condition. It is true that he might have advised the office, but I cannot see what good that would have done or how it could have helped matters in any way. My illness was very sudden and unexpected.

On arrival in Dairen, April first, we spent several days searching for a suitable laboratory room and finally found one in the Gohin Building. As it was near Spring, the heat had been turned off in the building and the room was quite chilly and sometimes really disagreeable. However, we went to work fitting it up with a temporary darkroom and shelves. On the 11th our official baggage was received and we got it unpacked and practically put away on that day. During the afternoon I spoke to Mr. Morse, who was not feeling at all well, and cautioned him about over-doing. Just after quitting, between four and five o'clock, but before leaving the office, I felt a shiver run up my spinal column, but felt no pain and had no symptoms of a cold (as far as I know).

That night I took a couple of Aspirin and the next day called in a physician. On the 13th, Dr. K. Kondo,

Dr. A. J. P.

-2-

7-5-30.

the Japanese doctor who was attending me, pronounced my trouble as double pneumonia, and on the 14th I was taken to the Doctor's private hospital where I remained for practically two months. During the major part of that time I was more or less delirious and critically ill. In fact the doctors for a week or more did not give any hope of my recovery. However, I was pulled through and on June first, I left the hospital and went to the Yamato Hotel at Hoshigaura, by the sea, to recuperate. I spent ten days there, returning to the Yamato Hotel in Dairen, where we are stopping, on the evening of the 10th of June, and since that time have been putting in part time at the office. At the present writing, I am feeling very much better and believe that by the time or shortly after getting to Peiping, which will be perhaps about the 20th or at most, the last of this month, I will be in shape for field work.

I sincerely wish that you or Mr. Ryerson had let me know in what region in the vicinity of Peiping you have reason to believe that seed of wild legumes may be secured. You, of course, know that the region about Peiping was pretty well covered by Meyer, and also that the Dorsetts spent practically a year there. I feel quite sure that Meyer got seed of all the legumes that he could find and I know that the Dorsetts did the same. However, there are many areas in the region about Peiping which perhaps were not covered either by Meyer or by the Dorsetts. If you have any information regarding the regions most likely to yield results in regard to the finding of legumes, please let me have them.

Mr. Morse with our interpreter, Mr. Suyotake, left here something like ten days ago to visit agricultural experiment stations in north central Manchuria. From there they crossed over into north Chosen for the purpose of getting seeds and possibly plants of the Lycopodium pumilum which you and Mr. Ryerson have been so anxious for us to get. I am expecting them back within a day or two and have every reason to believe that they will bring with them seed and also plants of this grass.

According to present plans, which are quite different from the plans we had when leaving Washington, but which are in accordance with instructions and suggestions from Mr. Ryerson, Morse will remain with headquarters here in Dairen and continue his soybean research investigations throughout southern and central Manchuria. As noted above, I will proceed to Peiping and do exploration work in that region. Morse will probably join me there in October or November after his work here has been completed. We will likely spend about a month looking up soybean products in Peiping and both of us may return home in December.

Dr. A. J. P.

-3-

7-5-30.

I have suggested some additional work which I consider quite important and would like to have a hand in clearing up before leaving the Orient. If my suggestions in this connection are approved I will remain over here for another year. I will likely spend the winter months in Canton and Taiwan, getting back to Peiping in time to put in an entire season looking for wild legumes and other interesting plants worthy of introduction.

I very much appreciate your kind words of caution. Similar advice has come to me from Dr. Woods, Dr. Galloway and Mr. Ryerson, also specific instructions from Mr. Ryerson to slow up. I realize that I am not as young as I once was but already I am feeling a return of my energies, ambitions, desires and determination to do my best. However, I will try and accomplish the work without taking any more chances than are necessary and without taxing my strength too severely.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,
I remain

Very truly yours,

F. H. Bennett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
June 3, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o The American Consul,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Dorsett:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Morse in which he tells me that you have been very ill since the eleventh of April. About a week or so ago I heard about this through Doctor Hollowell who had the news through private sources, but Mr. Morse has been very secretive about anything that has happened to you.

I am sure that we are all very sorry that you have been ill but thankful to know that you are now upon the road to recovery. As you know, I have always been amazed at the amount of work and hardship you can endure. There seems to be no limit. That a man of your age should be able to have a severe attack of pneumonia and get over it is something to talk about, as it doesn't very often happen.

I want to express the hope that you will go rather to the extreme of taking care of yourself than to attempt to do everything that you feel you can possibly do. Don't forget that there is bound to be a limit at some point, and you and I are not as young as we once were. I should let Mr. Morse take the heavy part of the work for a while and you sit down upon the porch and let him report to you from time to time.

I understand that the plan is for you to get some wild lespedezas near Peking but I should much rather that you would not go after these wild lespedezas but looked after yourself. The wild lespedezas can wait, but I don't want P. H. to be caught in the wilds north of Peking with another illness. I am expressing not only my own view, but the view of all your associates here when I say that it is infinitely more important that you come back sound and well than that you get a few more seeds. We trust that the Department of Agriculture and all this work will still be here in the year 3000 and consequently what isn't done today can be done tomorrow.

Give my regards to Morse and tell him that while I appreciate the reason for his not wanting to talk about your illness he ought to but probably will not get an official reprimand.

Very truly yours,

(s) A. J. Pieters,
Senior Agronomist, Acting in Charge.

AJP:ARR

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Sunday, July 6, 1930.

Clear, bright and rather warm. As Peter Liu advised in his letter of June 26th that he would leave Peiping on July 4th and arrive in Dairen the 6th, but did not say by what route he would come, train or steamer, we went to meet the 8:00 a.m. train. He did not come on that train so we met the 8:30 p.m. train thinking that he would surely be on that, but if he was we failed to see him and he did not show up during the evening.

Perhaps he may get in on tomorrow's steamer from Tientsin, or on one of the trains from Peiping.

Monday, July 7, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Heavy fog in the forenoon, in fact almost a rain. Went down to the wharf to meet a boat from Tientsin to see if Peter Liu was aboard. We were told at the hotel that it was due at 9:00 a.m. At the wharf they told us that it would be 11 o'clock or later before the steamer would arrive.

We went from the wharf to the laboratory. Morse, Suyetake and Dorsett put up three parcel post packages and got them into the mail.

Mr. Peter Liu called at the hotel at six o'clock in the evening. He had called earlier but we were at the office. He is looking fine. He was glad to see us and we were glad to see him. His steamer was late on account of the fog and did not dock until about two o'clock.

Liu tells us that it is quiet at Peiping and quite safe travelling about in that section of the country.

Left by bus to visit the gravel pit between the Chinese and Japanese railway stations to collect some of the fossils. On a previous visit, we noted the faces of this section, one with white bluffs and the other purple bluffs. The railroad company uses this gravel for the railroad embankments and it was along the railroad side that we noted these two faces.

While entering the area a Chinese boy told us that there was some more gravel near the embankment and that we should go. The railroad company obtained the fossils. The boy guided us to the place, about a mile from the railroad, and we found both faces in abundance. We succeeded in collecting fairly good

T. H. Forster's Hotel.

Monday, July 7, 1902.

Lilpen, Massachusetts.

Heavy fog in the forenoon, in fact almost a rain. Went
down to the wharf to meet a boat from Tisbury to see if Peter
Lin was aboard. Several told us the hotel at 12 and that he
9:00 a.m. At the wharf they told us that it would be 11 o'clock
or later before the steamer would arrive.

We went from the wharf to the Registry, where, I suppose
and Forster put up three parcels post packages and got them
into the mail.

Mr. Peter Lin called at the hotel at 11 o'clock in the
evening. He had called earlier but we were at the office.
He is looking fine. He was glad to see us and we were glad
to see him. His steamer was on account of the fog and did
not dock until about two o'clock.

Lin tells us that it is quiet at Tisbury and that
there is nothing about in that section of the country.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Tuesday, July 8, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Very foggy again today. Dorsett, with Peter Liu, worked at the laboratory. About noon Morse and Suyetake went into the field to collect Zoysia pungens seed. They brought back with them from the north and Kokai, Chosen, a nice lot of Zoysia pungens, no doubt Japonica in stead of pungens, seed and plants. The seed is under #5961, the plants under #5990. These went forward yesterday, July 7th, in parcel post packages #201-3. This material was secured at considerable trouble and expense, and we hope that it turns out to be something worth while in the States.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Chinchou, Manchuria.

Tuesday, July 8, 1930.

Left by bus to visit the section between the Chinchou and Wafaugtien railway stations to collect seed of Zoysia pungens var. Japonica. On a previous visit, we noted two forms of this species, one with white blooms and the other purple blooms. The railroad company uses this grass for the railroad embankments and it was along the railroad sides that we noted these two forms.

While gathering the seed a Chinese boy told us that there was much more down near the seashore and that was where the railroad company obtained the Zoysia sod. The boy guided us to the place, about a mile from the railroad, and we found both forms in abundance. We succeeded in collecting fair sized

samples of both forms. In this section the *Zoysia* had formed a very good sod and the Chinese farmers were using it for pasture.

After our collection of grass, we walked to the next station, Wafangtlen, near which on an earlier visit we had observed considerable yellow sweet clover (*Medicago sativa*) along the roadside and in waste places. We found that quite a little had been cut but we found sufficient seed for a good sized sample. There seemed to be quite a variation in the plants of this species. Some plants had both mature seed and flowers. Other plants were dead with mature seed while other plants were green and had mature seed.

When we had gathered all the seed we could find, we cut across through the farming section to the Dairen-Chinchou main road, a distance of about five miles. We found mostly mixed plantings of corn and soybeans, adzuki beans and kaoliang, and mung beans and kaoliang. After the recent rains the crops were in excellent condition and were being given the second cultivation with ox and plow.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 8, 1930.

Mr. E. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist,
Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

By yesterday's parcel post we forwarded packages No.'s 201 - 3 inclusive, addressed to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, containing seed and plant material, which it is hoped will reach their destination in good condition and prove to be both interesting and valuable.

The following more or less detailed notes concerning this material will give you something of an idea of the interesting plant material included in this shipment.

Astragalus sp. #s 5850, 5885 and 5920. This seed, collected from plants on poor soil in very exposed situations, may prove valuable for trial in our semi-arid northwest.

Andropogon sorghum (kaoliang). # 5910. Something valuable may develop from this mixed seed. Kaoliang is extensively used in Manchuria both for human and animal food.

Eragrostis sp. Grass. # 5939. This grass, found growing to a height of 24" to 30" on very poor soil, and in extremely dry and unfavorable conditions, may prove to be of interest for trial on poor land in dry situations in the United States.

Lilium koreana. Wild Korean lily. # 5988. These bulbs were collected from mountain sides to the north of Kokai, Hulan Hokudo Prefecture, Chosen. The flowers are salmon colored, and are very attractive (see herbarium specimen under the same number). These bulbs may prove to be extremely interesting and valuable as an ornamental and also for work in hybridization.

Prunus tomentosa. Manchurian bush cherry. # 5975. This plant is used quite extensively in the parks here in Dairen as an ornamental shrub. It also bears edible fruit. These seed are sent with the hope that larger fruiting forms than those already established at home, may be secured.

Phaseolus sp. Mung and adzuki beans. #'s 5901, 5902, 5904, 5908, 5929. Seed of both mung and adzuki beans are of special interest to the workers in the Office of Forage Crops.

Galea max. Soybeans. #'s 5897, 5898, 5899, 5900, 5903, 5908, 5906, 5907, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5922, 5923, 5924, 5925, 5926, 5927, 5928, 5930, 5931, 5932, 5933, 5934, 5935, 5936, 5966, 5967, 5968, 5969, 5970, 5971, 5972, 5973, 5976, 5977, 5978, 5979, 5980, 5981, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5991, 5992, 5993, 5994, 5995, 5996, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000.

These 60 numbers of soybean seed are of special interest to this expedition for there is a possibility that from them some very valuable selections for oil, hay, pasture or green manure may be developed.

Sambucus sp. Elderberry. #5531. This small amount of seed was gathered from a plant in the circular park in front of the Yamato Hotel here in Dairen.

The plant is about 36" to 40" in height and is pruned in globular form. The clusters of berries were rather small and dense. The color of the berries was of a rather light pink. As used here it is quite an attractive ornamental shrub. It might prove interesting and valuable in this connection, and also for use in breeding experiments.

Trifolium repens. Red clover. #'s 5962, 5963. These two lots of red clover seed, one collected from plants in the wild, in the vicinity of Kokai, in northern Chosen, are of very great interest, and we believe will be much appreciated by Dr. A. J. Pieters.

Vicia sp. Vetch. # 5849. This apparently early maturing variety of vetch secured along the roadside in the vicinity of Ta-Fang-Shu, Manchuria, proved to be interesting to us and we believe that it may prove to be equally as interesting to those interested in vetches in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Zea mays. Corn. # 5974. This seed was secured from a farmer near Kokai in northern Chosen. This village is in 41° North Latitude. The variety is reported to be native to that region.

Mr. B. Y. H.

-3-

7-8-30.

Zoysia pungens, var. Japanica. Grass. #'s 5895, 5941, 5942, 5960, 5961, 5990. This entire collection of seed of Zoysia should prove to be of very great interest, especially the material under #'s 5960 and 5990, which was secured by Messrs. Morse and Suyetake at Kokai, Chosen, at considerable inconvenience and also considerable expense.

We sincerely trust that the pangs of disappointment experienced last season on account of failure of the expedition to get this material, will, upon receipt of the material noted above, be entirely dispelled. We also hope, for all concerned, that the trials of the collection of Zoysia pungens material from Kokai, Chosen, will gladden the hearts of all concerned.

Mr. Peter Liu arrived yesterday afternoon and is assisting in the laboratory in getting things in shape for Dorsett's departure for Peiping about the 15th or it may be a little later in the month.

Dorsett is beginning to feel quite his old self and is anxious to get back into harness again. He already has eight trunks packed and will get the additional ones needed ready as soon as practicable. He is still under Doctor Kondo's care, but is in hopes that when he comes to see him tomorrow that he will find his lungs cleared up and discharge the case.

It has been very dry and quite warm for sometime, but yesterday and today were very foggy and quite close.

All at this end of the line join in kindest regards and best wishes to all friends over there.

We are sending the second sheet inventory cards for the material noted above, by mail, under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

P. S. Please change the inventory card of #5531 from Sorbus sp. to Sambucus sp.

P. H. D.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Wednesday, July 9, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Worked on June account and did more packing and attended to other official matters incident to getting our work here adjusted for the splitting up of the expedition to conform to Mr. Ryerson's suggestions and instructions for the remainder of the season.

We plan to have things in shape for Dorsett's departure for Peiping July 15th or a few days thereafter.

We have experienced several days of rather bad foggy weather, with quite a heavy rain during last night.

April 11, 1930, three months ago (looking one day) that the spread have been out together.

This company will do what they can to supply the coal we desire.

In the afternoon, Dorsett and Ryerson went out to collect coal. Dorsett went to the office and made up the list of coal as desired the above named company to get for us. He also worked on his June account.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria.
Thursday, July 10, 1930.

Went to the office of the Japanese Consul General, Hon. Shiroshi, to see Mr. Chiba, the secretary. He advised he had received an order for 100 pounds of Japanese coal. He also advised that a standing order for coal would be made from the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Any of the Japanese he will be able to

E. W. Hootch, Editor.

Wednesday, July 2, 1930.

Editor, San Antonio.

Worked on two rooms and did not packing and shipping
 to other official matters incident to getting out work
 adjusted for the springing up of the expedition to continue to
 Mr. Ryerson's suggestions and instructions for the remainder
 of the season.
 He plan to have things in shape for tomorrow's departure
 for Polaris July 12th on a few days' vacation.
 He have experienced several days of better and better
 weather, with quite a heavy rain during last night.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria.

Thursday, July 10, 1930.

This has been a wonderfully fine sunny day, but quite hot in the sun.

In the forenoon Dorsett, Morse and Suyetake, our Japanese interpreter, went to the office of Manshu Nosan Shokai, Inc., Wholesale Seed Growers and Collectors of Dairen, South Manchuria, Eastern Asia, to inquire about an order of seed which Mr. Morse placed with them shortly after our arrival in Dairen, and also to speak to them about additional seed which we would like to get.

This is the first time since Dorsett was taken sick on April 11, 1930, three months ago (lacking one day) that the crowd have been out together.

This company will do what they can to supply the seed we desire.

In the afternoon, Morse, and Suyetake went out to collect seed. Dorsett went to the office and made up the list of seed we desire the above named concern to get for us. He also worked on his June account.

W. J. Morse's Notes,

Dairen, Manchuria,

Thursday, July 10, 1930.

Went to the office of the Manshu Nosan Shokai, Inc., where we met Mr. Ohara, the manager. He advised he had received an order for 100 pounds of Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica seed and a standing order for wild legume seed from the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Many of the legumes he will be able to

collect this season, but others will have to hold over to another season. An order was placed for twenty pounds of kudzu seed which we understand is collected between Mukden and Antung, Manchuria.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 10, 1930.

Hanshu Nosen Shokai, Inc.,
Dairen.

Gentlemen:

We are listing below seeds of various kind taken from your catalogue of 1930 which we will be obliged if you will arrange to deliver this fall. If these seeds are ready before Mr. W. J. Morse leaves Dairen in late fall or early winter, please make delivery of the same to him.

	U. S. \$
2 lbs. Pinus bungeana, lacedark pine @ \$1.50	3.00
4 oss. Pyrus faullei, Korean wild pear @ \$3.00	.76
4 oss. Celtis bungeana, Manchurian hackberry @ \$1.00	.25
4 oss. Celtis korana, Korean hackberry @ \$1.00	.25
4 oss. Celtis sinensis, Chinese hack- berry @ \$1.00	.25
1 lb. Corylus manchurica, Manchurian hazel @ \$1.20	1.20
1 lb. Corylus sieboldiana, Japanese hazel @ \$1.00	1.00
4 oss. Quercus maackii, Manchuria B-B @ \$1.50	.38
1 lb. Lespedeza, alba (pure white) @ \$1.00	1.00
1 oz. Lonicera vesicaria, Korean red berried honeysuckle @ \$7.00	.44
4 oss. Prunus (malus) pruni olia, Chinese wild apple @ \$2.50	.63
4 oss. Prunus (malus) prunifolia rinki, Chinese apple @ \$3.00	.65
1 lb. Prunus tomentosa, dwarf cherry- almond @ \$0.80	.40
1 oz. Rhododendron brachycarpum, white @ \$3.60	.23
1 oz. Rhododendron choysanthus, yellow @ \$3.60	.23
1 oz. Rhododendron metternichii, rose @ \$4.80	.30
4 oss. Rosa maximowicziana, Manchurian arching rose, @ \$1.00 per lb.	.25
1 oz. Sambucus, elder, latipinna, Korean elder @ \$1.00 per lb.	.06
4 oss. Syringa aureaensis, Amur white lilac @ \$4.00 per lb.	1.00

1 oz.	Sambucus racemosa, Chinese elder	@ \$1.00	.06
4 oss.	Syringa dilatata, Korean lilac	@ \$3.00	.75
1 lb.	Tilia, linden, aurensis, Asur small leaved linden	@ \$1.50	.75
1 lb.	Tilia maximowicziana	@ \$1.50 per lb.	.75
1 lb.	Tilia pekinensis, Chinese linden	@ \$1.50	.75
1 oz.	Vaccinium uliginosum, bog-bilberry	@ \$2.00 per lb.	.07
1 lb.	Viburnum carlesii, Korean large flowered sweet Viburnum	@ \$5.00	5.00
1 lb.	Viburnum carlesii bitchulense, Korean common sweet Viburnum	@ \$2.00	2.00
1 lb.	Viburnum koreanum, Korean broad leaved Viburnum	@ \$2.50	1.25
1 oz.	Aquilegia, columbine, crusepala, Siberian mountain columbine	@ \$5.00	.31

We will be very much obliged if you will try and collect for us, seed of the following list of plants in the quantities noted therewith. We are giving you, where ever we can, the localities where plants of these species are known to occur.

- 1 oz. Rhododendron albrechte.
Japan, Hondo, Hokkaido, Nikko.
- 1 oz. R. everichii, Maxim.
Japan, Shikoku, Province Tosa, around Kochi,
common on Quelpaert Island.
- 1 oz. R. oldhami, Maxim.
Taiwan, Japan, Province Taihoku, Jyukirin.
- 1 oz. R. scabium. C. Don.
Japan, Kyushu, Province Satsuma, Kagoshima,
cultivated; Kajiki, cultivated.
- 1 oz. R. tschonoskii, Maxim.
Japan, Shikoku, Province Tosa, Mt. Nakatsu.
Hondo, Province Etchu, Mt. Tateyama.
Hondo, Province Shinetsu, Nikko region, Lake
Yanato.
- 1 oz. R. Nakaharai, Hayata.
Taiwan, Province Taihoku, Mt. Shi Chi Sui.
- 1 oz. R. serpyllifolium.
Japan, Ouzi, Mt. Takakura. Hondo, Province
Settsu, near Kobe.
- 1 oz. R. tosaense, Makino.
Japan, Shikoku, Province.
- 2 oz. R. rubroflavescens.
Taiwan, Province Kaji.
- 1 oz. R. quinquefolium.
Japan, Hondo, Hokko region, Lake Chusonji.
- 1 oz. Daphne kinsiana.
Quelpaert I. and Chosen. Also Kyosaito I.
- 1 oz. Daphne genkwa sieb. and Tucc.
Chosen, western and southern areas.

7-10-30.

- 1 oz. *Daphne kantschatica*.
Quelpaert I. and Northern Chosen.
- 1 oz. *Daphne kiusiana* Nag.
Kyushu, Fuzsima, Iki, Shikoku, and Hondo.
- 4 oss. *Elaeagnus glabra*. Thunb.
Quelpaert I., Chosen and the Chosen Archipelago.
- 4 oss. *Eucynus tricarpa*.
Hondo, Japan.
- 4 oss. *Holly*, *Ilex ellipsoides*.
Mt. Ino, Yamato Province.
- 1 oz. of each of the following *Crepis* sp.
We would like 1 oz. of seed of each of the following 12 species which are listed to (possibly) occur in Manchuria:
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>C. lungii.</i> | <i>C. buryensis.</i> | <i>C. elata.</i> |
| <i>C. chrysantha.</i> | <i>C. gamelini.</i> | <i>C. lyrata.</i> |
| <i>C. nana.</i> | <i>C. oreades.</i> | <i>C. pallasi.</i> |
| <i>C. polytricha.</i> | <i>C. tenuicantis.</i> | <i>C. tenuifolia.</i> |
- 5 lbs. *Bucconia ulmoides*.
Hupeh (Sei Lo Kuo) China. Said to be cultivated in the region of Chang-yang and Patung in Hupeh. Chinese name "Tu Chung".
- 4 oss. *Rosa* sp.
Said to be a climbing white rose occurring in Manchuria.
- 3 lbs. *Amygdalus persica*.
A small fruited wild peach occurring in the mountains of Manchuria. Chinese name "Fauer".
- 1 lb. *Prunus cerasus*. Cherry.
Said to occur in Manchuria as far north as 44°-45° latitude. Attains a height of 10 feet, fruit very good. Chinese name "Ying tawer".

If any or all of this seed can be collected before Mr. Morse leaves, it can be turned over to him with the seed ordered above. In case this list of seed cannot be secured this year, please try to get it for us, and if secured forward it by parcel post addressed to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, in Charge, Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If you will send your commercial bill with your letter concerning this seed, the Department will send you a voucher to be signed, and when that is received at Washington, the same will be audited and a check forwarded to you for the amount.

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

Forsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria,

Friday, July 11, 1930.

A bright sunshiny day, but with a good breeze blowing. Dorsett, Morse and Suyetake left the hotel at 8:30 a.m. for the little "Ginza". We caught a nine o'clock bus for the Kanto-cho Agricultural Experiment Station, some 25 or 30 miles distance from Dairen. We arrived there at 10:00 a.m. and met Mr. Sadao Nakatomi, the Director of the Station. He is a very pleasant gentleman but does not speak English.

The Station embraces 50 cho (1 cho equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) or about 125 acres. One half of this amount is in orchards; pear, peach, apple, grape, apricot, cherry, and all comparatively young trees and vines.

We saw models of a pink colored pear, oblong and of good size. It is said to be a native variety. We have never before seen this pear or one like it. It is known as "Honisey" or pink pear. The native white pear is known as "Paile".

They had about $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen models of apricots, large and of good redish color.

The Director said that he would be pleased to let us have cuttings of their collection of grapes and scions of the pears and apricots this coming fall, October or November.

Mr. Morse and Suyetake will arrange to get this material when it is ready this fall, and if not rushed they will ship it to Washington. If they cannot do this they will ship them to Dorsett at Peiping who will take care of the material.

Friday, July 11, 1930.

Chinchou, China.

A visit was made to Kwangtung Government Experiment Station to look over the fruit work being done. Mr. Nakatomi, the vice-director took us to the agricultural museum to show the various products of the Leased Territory. We were promised cuttings of native pears, apricots and grapes.

After our visit to the museum we were taken to the experimental orchards where variety, fertilizer, pruning, culture and spraying tests are being conducted with apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries and grapes.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Saturday, July 12, 1930.

A fine sunshiny day, and quite warm, especially in the sun. Morse and Suyetake went to the wharf to see what there was new in the way of soybeans. Also to get a line on when there is likely to be an oil boat in to be loaded. We are anxious to get motion pictures of the loading of an ocean freighter with soybean oil. There was no information in this connection available. However, about a dozen samples of soybeans were secured. One of these samples, a flat seeded variety, is new and of special interest.

Dorsett worked at the office on his June account and on getting pictures ready for albums, trimming and numbering them. He also worked with the negatives for March, April and May report getting them in shape for sending to Washington. The report will be completed Monday or Tuesday.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Saturday, July 12, 1930.

In the morning we went to the oil pier of the S. M. Ry. Storage yards and found the English freighter "Achilles" filling a tank with 850 tons of soybean oil. Another tank in the fore part of the ship had been filled a little earlier with 850 tons of soybean oil.

We were allowed to go down in the hold (at our own risk) and watch the filling of the tank and take pictures. With a 10 inch pipe (the oil is piped from storage tanks on shore) it takes about four hours to fill an eight hundred and fifty gallon tank.

We also visited the bean storage and wharf warehouses. We collected 18 soybean samples and one of mung beans from these places.

At the wharves we saw two German freighters taking on soybeans for Europe, and three Japanese freighters taking on soybean oil cake for the Main Island and Formosa.



Negative #45357. Soja Max.

Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

View in hold of English freighter "Achilles", showing the filling of oil tank with soybean oil by pipe. The tank holds 850 tons of oil and it takes about four hours to fill it.



Negative #45358. Soja Max.

Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

View in hold of English freighter "Achilles", showing the filling of an oil tank with soybean oil. The tank holds 850 tons of oil & it takes 4 hrs. to fill it.



Negative #45359. Solex max.
Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View in hold of English
freighter "Achilles" showing
the filling of oil tank with
soybean oil by pipe. The
tank holds 850 tons and it
takes four hours to fill it.



Negative #45360. Solex max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view showing coolies unloading bags of soybeans
from a Japanese freighter at Dairen wharf. The beans
were brought from Yingkou (Newchwang), Manchuria.



Negative #45361. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading soybean oil cakes on Japanese freighter at
Dairen Wharves. Oil cake is used for fertilizer.



Negative #45362. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View showing the unloading of soybeans from a Japanese
freighter which has just brought them from Yingkou (Nowchwang)
Manchuria.



Negative #45363. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

View showing Chinese coolies unloading soybeans from a Japanese freighter at Dairen Wharves. The beans were brought from Yingkou (Newchwang), Manchuria.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria,

Sunday, July 13, 1930.

Worked half a day on filling out questionnaires of Employee's Notice of Injury, to cover the expense of my illness which was contracted while in line of official duty.

We are doubtful if my sickness, even though contracted in line of duty, will fall within the injury status covered by the questionnaires, but will submit the completed forms and see what can be done.



Negative #45364. Landscape. Yamato Hotel, Dairen, Manchuria. Showing a portion of the mountains from the top of which, at night, a waterfall is in operation and about half way between top and bottom a small electric train runs. Roof Garde, Yamato Hotel.

Negative #45365. Landscape. Dairen, Manchuria. In the foreground a portion of a small lake. On the farther bank, a water power rice hulling mill which is operated at night. To right part of the made-mountain scenery & in distance trees & mountains. Yamato Hotel Roof Garden.





Negative #45364. Landscape Gardening. Dairen, Manchuria. View of a portion of the ornamentally planted Yamato Hotel roof garden. A Japanese footbridge in the foreground, to the right a Japanese stone lantern, with mountain scenery in the background. Quite



Negative #45367. Landscape roof gardening. Dairen, Manchuria. To the left is a part of the small footbridge. To the right of it in the background the water power rice hulling mill. Further to the right, part of the mountain and pretty well up its side, a bridge over a gorge, at night a small electric train passes over this bridge. The roof garden is open only at night. Yamato Hotel Roof Garden.



Negative #45368. Landscape gardening. Dairen, Manchuria.

A fairly nearby view of a portion of a small pool. A Japanese stone lantern to the right and to the left a water power rice hulling mill.

Negative #45369. Landscape gardening. Yamato Hotel Roof Garden, Dairen, Manchuria.

To the left is a portion of a refreshment booth beyond the hotel smoke stack, in front of which at the base are ornamental shrubs and small pine trees.



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Monday, July 14, 1930.

Worked at the office in answering official correspondence and getting things in shape for Dorsett's departure on Monday, 20th for Peiping.

We got our report for the quarter ending March 31, 1930, packed and ready for shipment, also the negatives for the photographs included in the report.

The parcel post packages are numbered 204, 205, 206 and 207, and will go forward by tomorrow's mail.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, July 14, 1930.

Left on the morning train on the Port Arthur road to look up a wild alfalfa which we had found in this section on a survey trip. We got off the train at Shia-Chia-Ho-Tzu and began our hike to the next station south, Impukujoshi.

Along the railroad right of way we found considerable of the white flowered *Zoysia Japonica* var. *pungens*, and paused long enough to collect a fair sized sample of seed.

We noted considerable wild asparagus with mature seed along the roadsides. As the plants appeared different from the wild species in the hill and mountain regions south of Dairen, we collected a small bag of seed.

Wild alfalfa was found along the way but very little mature seed was noted. Upon arriving at Impukujoshi, which is merely a small Chinese farm village, we found a large patch of wild alfalfa (pale blue flowers) with an abundance of mature seed. A good sized sample of seed was collected.

This alfalfa is of procumbent growth and the stems are from 30-40 inches long. It is a very prolific seeder and appears to be a very hardy vigorous sort.

This has been about the hottest day we had thus far experienced. In our trips on the Main Island last summer the heat did not seem to affect us nearly so much as today's heat.

We went to a nearby farm house for tea and learned that in this section the farmers grow a native green seeded variety of soybean. This variety is said to give much better results during the wet season than any other variety tried. Yellow seeded varieties do not give very good results. The beans are grown in mixed planting with corn, that is, corn and beans in the same row, but in alternate hills about twenty-one inches apart and the rows the same distance apart. The farmer was kind enough to give us a sample of seed of this variety.

From the standpoint of wild legumes, the section has very few compared to the mountain section south of Dalren. In fact, it is rather a meager section for seed collecting of any kind.

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 14, 1930.

Dr. A. J. Pieters,
Senior Agronomist, Acting in Charge,
Forage Crops and Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Pieters:

We are glad to report to you that the Kokai region of Northern Korea has been visited, and information, seed, plants and pictures secured of Zoysia pungens var. Japonica. This grass was observed by Dr. Mills during a visit to Kokai and he thought it might have possibilities in the United States for airports, golf fairways and possibly lawns. Our visit to Korea last fall was so late that we did not think it advisable at that time to make the journey, as there was no possibility of securing seed or making any observations that would be of value. We thought that during our time in Manchuria, one of us would find time to visit Kokai at the proper time to secure data and seed of this grass.

Mr. Suyotake (our interpreter) and Mr. Morse left Dairen, Manchuria, 9:00 a. m. Tuesday, June 24, and arrived at Shinanshu, Korea, shortly after noon, June 25th. They left at once by bus and reached Kisen, Korea, about 6:00 p. m. (a distance of 66 miles) where they had to remain over night. They left at 9:00 a. m. June 26th and arrived at Kokai about 3:30 p. m. (100 miles from Kisen). The one hundred and sixty-six mile trip over rough mountain roads, mostly in old Fords, was by no means a very pleasant one, but the results obtained were well worth the trouble, in our opinion.

Kokai was found to be rather a large Korean village snuggled in a very mountainous country along the right bank of the Seimonko River (Photo #45318) which flows into the Yalu River, the boundary between Chosen and Manchuria. The village is situated at 41° N. Lat. and the temperature during December and January goes as low as 40° below zero. The ground is said to freeze to a depth of 2½ to 3 feet. There is a considerable snow-fall during the winter months. The field crops are planted the first week in May and for the most part are

corn, soybeans, sorghum and millet. Most of the farms had a small field or two of white potatoes.

A general survey was made of the range of *Zoysia* about Kokai, and was found in abundance on both banks of the Soinenko River both up and down the river for considerable distances from Kokai. The grass is growing on a rather sandy soil and forms rather a compact sod. The blades grow on an average about three inches and the spikes about five inches, and is, therefore, rather a short or low growing grass.

As to the effect of trampling or pasturing on *Zoysia* sod, there was not much to give any data along these lines. Here and there a horse or an ox was tethered but apparently not left long enough in one place to give any idea as to hard usage. As the grass grows quite thickly it has possibilities for pasture and with its compact sod on rather sandy soil, may have possibilities for airports and as a grass for sand binding for embankments.

A visit was made to the Village Agricultural Society and two of their agricultural experts went with us to look over the possibilities of collecting seed. The seed was just beginning to mature and would be fully mature within the next ten days. Arrangements were made with the Agricultural Society to collect fifty pounds of seed when it reached full maturity. The seed is to be furnished us at the same price (35 cents) per pound as quoted by the Manshu Nosen Shokai, Inc., Dairen, Manchuria. The Director of the Village Seed and Nursery Experimental Farm also promised to send us some plants in the fall.

With the aid of some Korean boys we were able to collect a fair sized sample of mature seed, and we also took some plants, both of which were sent to Washington on July 8. As to the germination of *Zoysia* seed, we have received more or less conflicting statements. In Japan one authority stated that the seed would not germinate, and that for propagation plants should be used. Another expert advised that the seed would germinate but that it should be sown at once for it would lose its viability after a few months and should never be held over for another year. Mr. Ohara, of the Manshu Nosen Shokai, Inc., stated that a friend of his in Tokyo had sown seed more than a year old and had obtained over 80 per cent germination. With these various statements, an opportunity is afforded for experimental work on the longevity of *Zoysia* seed. We thought by sending both plants and seed, you would have a better chance of obtaining a start with this species.

On the return to Shinanshu, we made observations

all along the way. *Zoysia* was found growing along the roadsides to some extent, but was most abundant along the sandy river banks. At some places we saw several cattle pasturing on good sized areas on the river banks so it is apparent the Koreans use it more or less for pasture. From Shinanshan to Shingishu, Korea, (on the Yalu River across from Antung, Manchuria.) large areas of *Zoysia* were noted along the river banks. It was also observed that the grass is used quite extensively for binding railroad embankments. As we journeyed from Antung, Manchuria, we saw some *Zoysia* well towards Mukden. At Kungchuling, Manchuria, we found no *Zoysia*, and the forage crop expert at the experiment station advised that it did not occur that far north. In our stop at Kaiyuan, we were unable to find *Zoysia* and we did not observe this grass until we were a short distance south of Liaoyang, below Mukden.

Another point which we have found and may be of interest to you, is that there is a white flowered form and a purple flowered form. The first has a lighter green foliage and light straw colored seed while the purple flowered strain has a dark green, purple tinged foliage and a brown seed tinged with purple. These forms were found near Chinchou and seed has been collected of both. Professor Matsushima of the South Manchurian Railway Agricultural Bureau has advised us that there are several strains of *Zoysia pungens* var. *japonica* (in South Manchuria. We have been collecting seed at various places and will try to obtain seed from as many sources as possible for you.

To sum up briefly our general, as well as specific observations on *Zoysia pungens*, var. *japonica*, as we have seen it in Northern Korea and Southern Manchuria, we find it a hardy grass forming a compact sod and of possible value in the United States as a grass for airports, athletic fields, golf fairways, and as a binder for embankments. In nearly all cases, the grass has been found on rather sandy soil, and experimental work is essential as to its adaptability to the heavier types of soil.

We trust, Doctor, that this report with the few illustrations will give you a fair idea of the conditions under which we have found this grass growing and also that it will suggest to you conditions under which it should be tried in the United States to give it a fair test. If further information is desired concerning this grass, we will be glad to give it further attention during the season.

The seed from the Manshu Nosen Shokai, we learn,

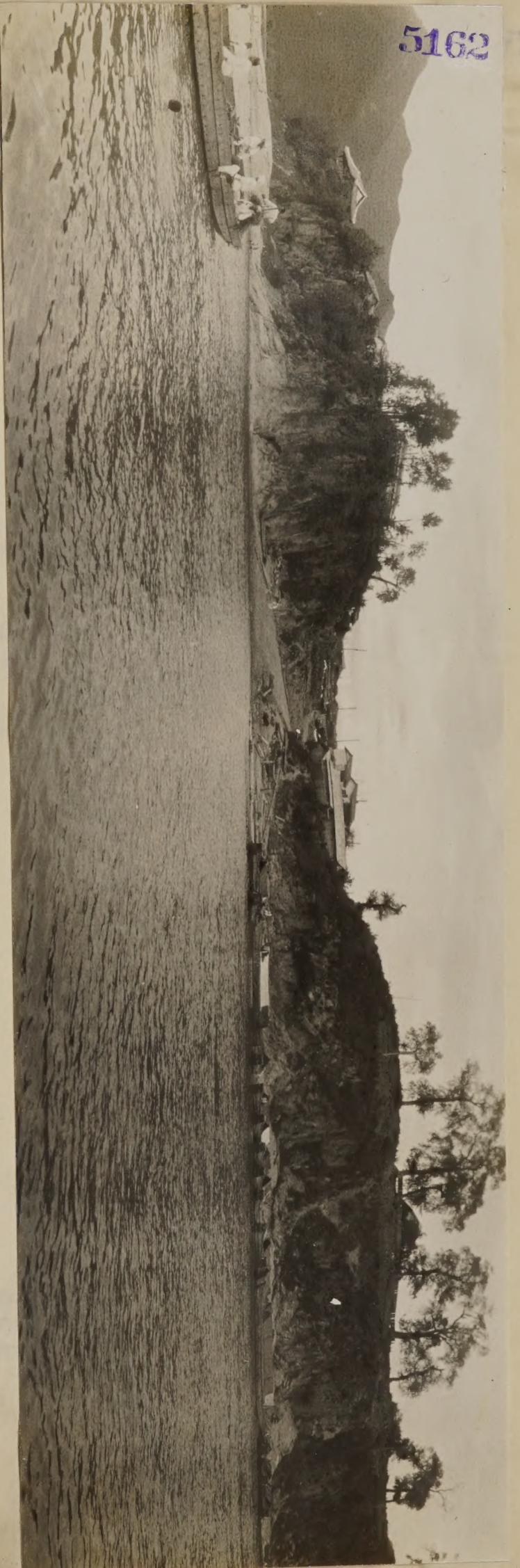
will be sent you in August and that from Kokoi (50 lbs.)
will be sent about the same time.

With kindest regards, we are

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

WJM/rd.



negative # 45311.

The village of Kakei is located in a very mountain-
ous country and on the right bank of the Linnakes
River. The ferry landing at Kakei will be noted
as well as the road leading from the landing to the
village. June 27, 1950.

May 5. 1950



Negative #45311.

Looking up the Seimonko River from the Kokai ferry landing. Kokai, Korea, June 26, 1930.



22up m
P. 5006

Negative #45312.

Mr. Suyotake, our interpreter, thinks the Zoysia seed is ready to collect and that the grass forms a very good sod. Kokai, Korea, June 26, 1930.

negative # 45322.

looking across the Linnenko River from the Kokoai
(right) side. The dark areas along the left river bank
are Japanese persimmon var. japonica, and this is the
location referred to by Dr. Miller.

Kokoai, Hawaii, June 27, 1950.

Leaf no P. 57021

Leaf on
P. 5006



Leaf on

Negative #45313.

Showing Zoysia pumila sod on bank of Seinoonko River across from Kokai. This grass forms rather a compact sod and is growing on rather a sandy soil. It has possibilities as a soil binding grass.



Leaf on

P. 5016

Negative #45316.

Our quest was for seed of Zoysia, so here we are with some Korean boy volunteers collecting Zoysia seed.

Leaf on
P. 5005



negative # 45336.

On the inner bank near Kien, Kaya, where *Jussia*
purpurea were found in abundance. The dark patches
 on either side of the road are *Jussia purpurea*. It
 also formed an excellent road on a rather loose
 sandy soil. Kien, Kaya, June 29, 1930.

sent on P. 5041



Negative #45330.

Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter, has some volunteer Korean helpers to collect *Zoysia* seed at Kisen, Korea. June 29, 1930.

Ref on 105037

105037

XXXXXX

Dairen, Manchuria,
July 14, 1930.

Mr. M. P. Dahl,
c/o Bryner & Co.,
9 Birjevala,
Harbin.

Dear Mr. Dahl:

This is in response to your letter of July 8th relative to Korean Lespedeza.

I know that Dr. A. J. Pieters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has been experimenting with Lespedeza, but am not familiar with the details of his work or the results of his experimental tests on alkaline soils.

It is suggested that you write to Dr. Pieters for information on the specific tests referred to in Circular #327. Also give the Doctor more detailed information regarding the soils you refer to in Manchuria and ask him to suggest, if he can, a line of experiments which, from his experience, are most likely to give good results.

It might also be well to request Dr. Pieters to send you an experimental quantity of his selected seed to try out on your Manchurian soils.

The Korean Lespedeza is grown to a considerable extent in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Doctor, no doubt, can give you addresses of parties from whom you can secure seed in quantity in case you desire a larger amount than he can supply for your experimental work.

With kind regards, we remain

Sincerely yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

Harbin,
July 8, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett, Esq.,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
c/o Yamato Hotel, Dairen.

Dear Mr. Dorsett -

In Circular No. 317, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, appears an interesting statement about experiments carried out in several States using a certain variety of Clover called "Korean Lespedeza" for neutralizing the effects of soda in alkaline soils. It is stated that the peculiarities of this clover was accidentally discovered by a Korean Missionary who happened to notice that this one plant seemed to thrive well in salt soil.

As you undoubtedly will have noticed during your visit here some years ago, our territory toward the Mongolian Border has a very considerable area of alkaline soil which makes it very little use for agriculture. If you happen to have any particulars about these cultures or if you have had an opportunity of acquainting yourself with tests made, we shall thank you for giving us your opinion about whether it would be worth while to have this clover tried out here as a cover crop.

Together with the "Caterpillar" tractor we are carrying a line of modern agricultural equipment which sooner or later should prove a solution to several of the problems with which the Manchurian farmer now is confronted and which are growing more serious from year to year on account of the steady increase of hand labor. As the work so far being done by the various experimental stations is of practically no practical value to the farmer, we have to introduce the methods together with the equipment or we could not expect to sell any of those tools.

Last year the Caterpillar Tractor Company informed us that you were leaving for the Orient again. From a letter received from you about New Year the writer understands that you expect to have your Headquarters at Dairen during this season but also that you expected to make a trip up here during the summer. It shall be a great pleasure to renew your acquaintance. In case that we can be of any assistance to you please do not hesitate writing.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

(s) M. P. Dahl.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria,

Tuesday, July 15, 1930.

This has been one of the worst days we have experienced in the Orient.

Rain fell all day, sometimes in sheets. The rain was accompanied by quite a strong wind from the Southeast.

On account of it's being such a bad wet day, Dorsett remained in his room at the hotel, and worked on official correspondence. Mr. Suyetake and Mr. Liu were at the office and attended to getting the four parcel post packages into the mail.

The first two packages contain the original and a carbon copy of our report for the period ending June 30, 1930. This report contains pages 1-10 of the inclusive.

The original is for the office, the carbon copy for Mr. J. A. Dorsett.

Parcels 3rd and 4th contain the negatives of the pictures included in the above report, and a bundle of 3rd class temporary cards from 1 to 1000. A bunch of artificial cherry blossoms, under 50¢, were also included. These are presented out of duty, but will likely be forwarded to Mr. Russell.

These cherry blossoms are especially good in Japan for vases and other decorations. We are including the small card inventory card included.

We trust that these parcels arrive in good condition and that the report proves to be interesting.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Lores,
Agricultural Explorers.

PH/rh,
1930.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1930

This has been one of the worst days of the year in the history of the city.

In the morning

John left all day, working in the field. The rain was so heavy that it was impossible to go out. The water was so deep that it was impossible to walk. The people were so wet that they were so cold. The children were so scared that they were so quiet. The dogs were so wet that they were so noisy. The cats were so wet that they were so silent. The birds were so wet that they were so loud. The insects were so wet that they were so small. The plants were so wet that they were so green. The trees were so wet that they were so tall. The mountains were so wet that they were so high. The oceans were so wet that they were so deep. The sky was so wet that it was so blue. The sun was so wet that it was so bright. The moon was so wet that it was so dark. The stars were so wet that they were so small. The planets were so wet that they were so big. The galaxies were so wet that they were so far. The universe was so wet that it was so vast.

Office was closed at 12 noon. The rain was so heavy that it was impossible to go out. The water was so deep that it was impossible to walk. The people were so wet that they were so cold. The children were so scared that they were so quiet. The dogs were so wet that they were so noisy. The cats were so wet that they were so silent. The birds were so wet that they were so loud. The insects were so wet that they were so small. The plants were so wet that they were so green. The trees were so wet that they were so tall. The mountains were so wet that they were so high. The oceans were so wet that they were so deep. The sky was so wet that it was so blue. The sun was so wet that it was so bright. The moon was so wet that it was so dark. The stars were so wet that they were so small. The planets were so wet that they were so big. The galaxies were so wet that they were so far. The universe was so wet that it was so vast.

John was so wet that he was so cold. The rain was so heavy that it was impossible to go out. The water was so deep that it was impossible to walk. The people were so wet that they were so cold. The children were so scared that they were so quiet. The dogs were so wet that they were so noisy. The cats were so wet that they were so silent. The birds were so wet that they were so loud. The insects were so wet that they were so small. The plants were so wet that they were so green. The trees were so wet that they were so tall. The mountains were so wet that they were so high. The oceans were so wet that they were so deep. The sky was so wet that it was so blue. The sun was so wet that it was so bright. The moon was so wet that it was so dark. The stars were so wet that they were so small. The planets were so wet that they were so big. The galaxies were so wet that they were so far. The universe was so wet that it was so vast.

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Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(S) J. E. H.

P. B. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Wednesday, July 16, 1930.

XXXXXXX

Worked at the office today writing inventory notes
of seed recently collected; answered official correspondence
and did some more packing. Dairen, Manchuria, supplies for
July 15, 1930.
Dorsett to take with him to Tsiping.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist,
Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

By today's commercial parcel post we are forwarding
parcels #d 204, 205, 206 and 207, addressed to Mr.
Knowles A. Ryerson.

Wednesday, July 16, 1930.

The first two packages contain the original and
a carbon copy of our report for the quarter ending March
31, 1930. This report embraces pages 3425 to 4496
inclusive.

The original is for the office, the carbon copy
for Mr. W. J. Morse.

Parcels 206 and 207 contain the negatives of the
pictures included in the above noted report, and a
bundle of 3rd sheet inventory cards from #1 to 1000.
A bunch of artificial cherry blossoms, under #3197, were
also included. These are somewhat out of shape, but
will likely be interesting to Mr. Russell.

These cherry blossoms are extensively used in
Japan for store and other decorations. We are in-
closing the second sheet inventory card for them.

We trust that these parcels arrive in good con-
dition and also that the report proves to be interesting.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Wednesday, July 16, 1930.

Worked at the office today writing inventory notes of seed recently collected; answered official correspondence and did some more packing of equipment and supplies for Dorsett to take with him to Peiping.

Thirty-five pounds of Zoysia pungens seed was received from Kokai. It looks to be excellent seed. It is from about 41° N. Latitude, and perhaps its northern limit.

Dr. A. J. Pieters and Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson will no doubt be greatly pleased to receive this seed.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Wednesday, July 16, 1930.

Thirty pounds of seed of Zoysia pungens, var. Japonica was received by parcel post from the Kokai Village Agricultural Society, Kokai, Heian Hokudo Prefecture, Korea. This seed was collected along the river banks near Kokai at our request when we visited this place the latter part of June.

This is the grass which Dr. Pieters of Forage Crops has been so anxious to obtain after Dr. Mills advised him that it might have possibilities in the United States as a suitable seed grass for air ports. The total cost of the seed f. o. b. Dairen was Yen 14.86. The seed is of excellent quality and practically free from all trash, in fact about the cleanest lot of grass seed we have ever seen. As soon as the seed has dried out sufficiently it will be shipped.

P. H. Henshaw's Notes
Delaware, Maryland
Wednesday, July 16, 1930

Worked at the office today writing inventory notes
of seed recently collected; answered official correspondence
and did some packing of equipment and supplies for
Gorham to take with him to Idaho.
Thirty pounds of Japanese Knotweed seed was received
from Hotal. It looks to be excellent seed. It is from about
40° N. latitude, and perhaps 110° western time.
Dr. A. S. Henshaw and Mr. Knicker : Henshaw will no
doubt be greatly pleased to receive this seed.

P. H. Henshaw's Notes
Delaware, Maryland
Wednesday, July 16, 1930

Thirty pounds of seed of Japanese Knotweed, var. Japanica
was received by parcel post from the Hotal (Hotal's botanical
Society, Hotal, Hotal Knotweed, Hotal). This seed
was collected along the river banks near Hotal's old house
when he visited this place the latter part of June.
This is the grass which Mr. Henshaw of Hotal from his
been no analysis to obtain of it. This seed was
it might have been collected in the United States as a native
and grass for the garden. The total cost of the seed is \$1.00.
Delaware was Jan 14.30. The seed is of excellent quality and
practically free from all trash, in fact about the cleanest
lot of grass seed we have ever seen. As soon as the seed has
dried out sufficiently it will be shipped.

XXXXXXX

Dairen, Manchuria,
June 16, 1930.

Eastman Kodak Company,
Shanghai,
China.

Gentlemen:

Please forward to us, at your earliest convenience, by express, the following photographic supplies:

15 spools Eastman No. 10 Cartridge Motion Picture Film, length 100 feet, perforated, for use in standard (35 mm.) Automatic Motion Picture Camera.

100 Packs Eastman Kodak Films No. 518, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ for use in Eastman Graflex Camera.

25 spools film No. 122, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$, 10 exposures, for use in Eastman No. 3A Panoramic Kodak.

Please ship the above material addressed to Dorsett & Morse, c/o U. S. American Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria. Upon receipt of goods and invoice we will send you a post office money order for the amount of your bill.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

RECEIVED

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Dairen, Manchuria,
July 16, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am sending you, herewith, my account for June.

We find, after squaring up our accounts for the past fiscal year that in addition to the \$1200 unexpended balance which we wired you about, that we still have an unexpended balance of \$367.92.

This additional balance of \$367.92 resulted primarily from the fact that we made a rather liberal allowance for Mr. Morse's trip of inspection of agricultural experiment stations in Central Manchuria, and from there over into Chosen to get seed of Zoysia pungens, but the actual expenses of the trip were considerably less than we expected.

I am feeling better and think that by the time I get to Peiping I will quite probably be strong enough to get out into the field at least for short trips in the beginning. We are leaving here Monday July 21st, if nothing prevents.

With kindest personal regards from all here,
I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,

Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Incl.

RECEIVED

Patron, Washington,
July 16, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Inspection,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you, herewith, my account for June.

At this time, after reviewing my own accounts for the
past financial year that in addition to the \$1500 unexpended
ed balance which we find you about, that we still have
an unexpended balance of \$107.92.

This additional balance of \$107.92 resulted pri-
marily from the fact that we made a rather liberal allow-
ance for Mr. Mahoney's trip of inspection of agricultural
experiment stations in Central America, and from there
over into Mexico to get seed of *Trichocereus*. This was
actual expenses of the trip were considerably less than
we expected.

I am feeling better and think that by the time I
get to Mexico I will have probably be about enough
to get out into the field at least for some time in
the beginning. We are leaving here Monday July 21st
if nothing prevents.

With kindest personal regards from all here,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Borrell,
Agricultural Engineer.

WHD/c
Encl.

Dairen, Manchuria,
July 16, 1930.

Dr. A. F. Woods,
Director of Scientific Work,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Woods:

Your very kind and most welcome letter of May 27th was not only greatly appreciated, but it also did me a world of good.

In addition to your kind expressions of sympathy and counsel incident to my illness and the work of regaining my health, which are much appreciated, your letter also recalled most pleasant years, long since passed, when we were more closely and more intimately associated in the work than we are at present.

Those pioneer years of agricultural research, the conception and development of the Bureau of Plant Industry, are not only years of joy for those associated in the work, but they also stand out in bold relief as the beginning and background of the magnificent Bureau organization and its extensive and invaluable research work of today.

The experience of being critically ill for something like two months in a foreign country, in a Japanese hospital, with a Japanese doctor and Japanese nurses, is, as you can well imagine, both interesting and novel, and yet not one which I would again care to experience.

My case was serious from the first, and for several weeks the attending doctor (K. Kondo) and consulting physician (Dr. Todani, at the head of the South Manchurian Railway Hospital) gave no hope for my recovery, but with an apparently able doctor, good nursing, and a rather strong constitution, I survived.

The first symptoms of trouble which I experienced was a chilly sensation extending up my spinal column. This occurred between five and six o'clock on Friday evening, April 11, just after quitting work and before leaving the temporary office we have fitted up in the Gohin Building.

After dinner I took a couple of aspirin tablets and retired. I was quite sick the next morning (Saturday) and Dr. Kondo of the Kondo Hospital was called to attend me. On Sunday, the doctor diagnosed my trouble as double pneumonia, and on Monday I was removed to the Kondo Hospital where I remained for some 49 days hovering between life and death.

I left the hospital June first and went to the Yamato Hotel, some twenty miles out of Dairen, in a lovely place by the sea, where I remained for ten days recuperating.

On the evening of June 10th I returned to Dairen and on the 11th, just two months from the time I was taken ill, I was back at work. Since that time I have been feeling better and daily regaining my strength, and am now, although not yet discharged by the doctor, who comes every four days to see and examine my lungs, am feeling quite myself again.

In accordance with plans, based on instructions and suggestions from Washington before I was taken sick, I am leaving Dairen on Monday the 21st for Peiping. I will continue my agricultural explorations in that region in search for legumes and other interesting and useful plants for introduction and trial at home.

Morse will remain with headquarters here in Dairen and continue his research investigations with soybeans in Manchuria until sometime in October or November. He will then join me in Peiping and we will spend a month or so investigating soybean products there. We quite probably will return home in December. However, I have suggested some additional work over here which I think is important, and in the accomplishment of which I would like to have a hand. If this is approved, Morse and family will more than likely return in December and Ruth (my adopted daughter) and I will remain in the Orient for another year.

Morse and I will no doubt find many changes in Washington when we return and for the first few days may have to secure the assistance of a friend or guide to assist us in getting about.

By this time you no doubt are established in your new quarters in the new Administration Building. We hope that they are both pleasant and satisfactory.

We will be sure to look you up when we return. Our year spent in Japan was most delightfully pleasant. It is a remarkably interesting and beautiful country and we

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF SCIENTIFIC WORK
WASHINGTON

May 27
1930

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have just learned, through Doctor Galloway, who called up to tell me, that you are in the hospital at Dairen. I need not tell you how very sorry I am that you are ill nor how glad I am that you are recovering and receiving the best of attention.

No doubt the doctors there know how to handle the trouble, probably even better than our own physicians, as the country is the home of grippe and subsequent troubles. What you must do, however, is to remain perfectly quiet in the hospital until you are discharged by the doctors as entirely well. Do not become impatient to get back to work. Your work is trying and requires strength and health and these you must have before again undertaking it.

Our new building is practically completed and we are to move in next week. The Secretary's office is now in progress of moving. The building is very beautiful. You will enjoy seeing it when you return. While I remember when you left I do not recall just when you started. At any rate it can not be very long before you are due to return, and I need not assure you a warm welcome awaits you.

As soon as you are writing letters drop me a line and let me know just how you are.

With every good wish for your speedy recovery and highest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) A. F. Woods,
Director of Scientific Work.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
c/o American Consul
Dairen, Manchuria.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Dairen, Manchuria,
Thursday, July 17, 1930.

Took a bus at 9:00 o'clock this morning and went to Chinchou, a walled city some 27 miles to the northwest of Dairen.

We arrived at the bus station a short distance from the south gate of the city about 10 o'clock and walked from there to and through the south entrance gate. We ascended the steps to the top of the wall at the left of the gate as one enters. The wall is about 30' high and fully 16' wide on top. There is a North, South, East and West gate with watch towers at each of the four gates. After reaching the top we walked around the city and on the north and west sides collected 12 samples of seed of purple flowered alfalfa. Quite a few of the samples are from individual plants, the others are mixed lots.

The alfalfa plants are growing wild on top of the wall. These collections are worthy of trial for hardiness and disease resistance.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Chinchou, Manchuria,
Thursday, July 17, 1930.

In the early part of the season, we were taken to the wall surrounding Chinchou by Mr. Nakatomi of the Experiment Station and found more or less alfalfa plants which varied in habit of growth and color of flowers. We were told that this alfalfa was probably introduced from Russia by the Russians during their occupation of this territory many years ago (previous to 1905).

We have watched this alfalfa at various times that seed

might be collected as the variety might have value in the study of disease resistant strains which the Department is now carrying on extensively. Upon arriving at the road of the wall, we found mature seed at various places along the road. Seed was collected of individual plants showing variations in habit of growth and flower color. In all twenty-one samples of seed were collected representing individual and mass plant selection.



Negative #45370. Medicago sativa. Alfalfa. Chinchou, Manchuria. View showing Mr. P. H. Dorsett picking alfalfa seed along road of wall surrounding Chinchou. A large number of alfalfa plants occur along road of north wall. This alfalfa a variegated hardy strain is said to have been introduced from Russia during Russian occupation.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Dairen, Manchuria,
 Friday, July 18, 1930.

Clear in the early morning, but by 11 o'clock it was raining quite hard.

At 9:00 o'clock, by appointment, we went to call on some of the officials of the South Manchuria Railway Co., so that Dorsett might have an opportunity to thank them for their kindness to us since our arrival in Dairen, on April 1, 1930, and also, as he is leaving Monday morning for Peiping, to tell them goodbye.

We first called at the office of Mr. K. Matsushima. Before leaving his office Mr. Y. Sato came in and we spent another half hour or so in conversation before saying goodbye and taking our leave.

From Mr. Matsushima's office we went to the office of Mr. Y. Takamori, where we spent one and a half or two hours. Mr. Y. Nakanishi, Secretary of the Soybean Oil Association, whom we intended going to see, was in Shanghai and would not return before the 24th, we were told by Mr. Takamori. However, Mr. Takamori promised to tell him that it was our intention to call, and to carry to him our kindest personal regards.

It was necessary, therefore, for Dorsett and myself to make a hurried visit to the consular office to get the required permission.

We showed him a list of the contents of each truck and explained to him the nature and character of our work. He spoke some English and was very pleasant and agreeable. He called in one of his assistant officers and after about

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Dairen, Manchuria,
Saturday, July 19, 1930.

In the forenoon Morse, Dorsett and Suyetake went to the wharves. It is the first opportunity Dorsett has had to see the activities there and also the immense storehouses, or godown as they are more generally known in the Orient, filled with soybeans and soybean cake.

We saw a number of ocean-going vessels being loaded with beans and others with soybean cake.

One of the lines of godowns which Morse and Suyetake found piled full of soybean cake several weeks ago, was today found to be entirely empty.

After lunch Morse worked on a paper to be read at the next meeting of the Soybean Association of America.

Dorsett and Suyetake saw to getting the trunks of supplies and equipment, which Dorsett is to take with him, down to the railway station to go out on the 9:00 a.m. train on Monday for Mukden.

We learned after getting to the station that we would have to see the customs commission's approval for sending these out, before the railway officials would accept them.

It was necessary, therefore, for Dorsett and Suyetake to make a hurried visit to the commissioners office to get the required permission.

We showed him a list of the contents of each trunk and explained to him the nature and character of our work.

He spoke some English and was very pleasant and agreeable.

He called in one of his assistant officers and after about

five or ten minutes talk said that he would telephone the railway authorities at the station that he had passed the goods and to receive and send them forward.

If we had have reached the railway station after office closing hours of the commissioner, this might have been rather embarrassing and caused us a day's delay in leaving Dairen.

Such customs and regulations should in some way be kept in touch with, but it seems that there is no way by which this can be accomplished, except by personal experiences as one goes along.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Dairen, July 19, 1930.

A visit was made to the Dairen wharves and S. M. Ry/ Storage yards to observe what was doing in the shipping of beans and bean cake. We found several freighters loading bean and bean cake. One European freighter was taking on 3300 tons of beans for European oil mills to be used for oil and oil meal.

Two Japanese freighters were being loaded with bean cakes for export to the Main Island and Hokkaido. These bean cakes are used in Japan mainly for fertilizer and cattle feed.

In visiting the bean cake storage houses where three weeks ago we saw thousands of tons of cakes stacked, we found the houses empty and being put in condition for the next season's supply. The shipment of cakes must have been very heavy. The cakes now shipped are being brought now direct from the oil mills to the wharf warehouses.



Negative #45371. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View showing Mr. P. H. Dorsett and Mr. Suyetake inspecting
a load of soybean oil cakes at Dairen wharves.

Negative #45372. Soja max.
Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Hand truck of soybean oil
cakes just brought from wh
warehouse to be loaded on
freighter. Mr. Dorsett
inspecting cakes.





Negative #45373. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

View showing the unloading and stacking of soybean oil cakes in open storage at Dairen Wharves.



Negative #45374. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Loading a Japanese freighter with soybean oil cakes at Dairen Wharves.



Negative

Manchuria.

View showing wagon loads of soybean oil cake being unloaded at Dairen Wharves. Oil cakes are being stacked in open storage.



Negative #45376. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria. Close-up view of unloading and stacking soybean oil cakes in open storage at Dairen Wharves.



Negative #45377. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View of Chinese coolies loading Japanese freighter with
bags of soybeans.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Dairen, Manchuria,
 Sunday, August 20, 1930.

Spent the day getting things in shape for our departure tomorrow morning en route to Peiping.

In the evening we went to dinner with Mr. K. Matsushima. His guests were Mr. W. J. Morse and family, Mr. Yoshitane Sato, Mr. N. Suyetake, Mrs. R. B. Dorsett and P. H. Dorsett. We enjoyed a regular Chinese feast with musical entertainment by two Chinese singing girls and a Chinese orchestra.

Japan, Korea and the Manchurian Railway are the main subjects in the minds of all Dairen. The Manchurian Railway is the main artery of the Manchurian industry that have been built in Korea and China during the past few decades. A railway of this kind would have to be critical instead of a luxury.

It is recalled that last season the crop of the soybean as a green vegetable was very high. During the season, it was found that the green vegetable soybean was a very popular food with the Japanese from one end of the Japanese Empire to the other. The vegetable soybean is raised as a green bean and as such is very extensively raised by the Japanese truck farmers in the vicinity of Dairen, Tokyo and Yokohama.

Most the middle of March, we went to the island of Hokkaido, north of the main island of Japan, and established headquarters at Sapporo. Sapporo has the largest average and population of anywhere of any of the prefectures in the Japanese Empire. We remained on this island until the latter part of October and visited all of the principal soybean sections. Several excellent experimental stations are scattered about the island and the most important of these were visited, especially those producing soybean seed. The Chinese station in the eastern part of the island is conducting the most extensive work in breeding and variety testing. We succeeded in collecting a very large number of varieties and selected of this northern region as well as information on culture, harvesting, threshing, seed tests and diseases. To supplement this material, we obtained a large number of still and motion pictures of very interesting scenes of the Hokkaido soybean industry.

We left Sapporo the first week in October for Tokyo and on our way visited the principal soybean sections of northeastern Japan. The soybeans were just beginning to mature, so we had an opportunity of seeing the soybean seed generally when in northern Japan and of seeing the

T. E. Brown's Office
 Dallas, Texas
 Sunday, August 20, 1933

Spent the day getting things in shape for our
 tomorrow morning en route to Tampa.
 In the evening went to dinner at the
 His guests were Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown,
 and Mr. J. E. Brown. The evening was very
 enjoyable and we had a very good
 by two of the guests and a very good

and Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown
 and Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown
 and Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. J. E. Brown

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
July 20, 1930.

American Soybean Growers Association,
c/o Dr. W. L. Burlison, President,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Soybean Friends:

In a letter of your 1929 Annual Meeting, the soybean experience of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Oriental Agricultural Expedition was just beginning and there was but little to write about on this important crop of Asiatic countries. It is quite different now, however, for explorations have been made in Hokkaido Island, Hondo (the main island of Japan), Korea and to some extent in Manchuria. If we should attempt to write at all fully on the different phases of the soybean industry that have been seen in these countries during the past year or more, a volume or perhaps several, would have to be written instead of a letter.

It is recalled that last season the use of the soybean as a green vegetable was described. Throughout the season, it was found that the green vegetable soybean was a very popular food with the Japanese from one end of the Japanese Empire to the other. The vegetable soybean is classed as a garden bean and as such is very extensively grown by the Japanese truck farmers in the vicinity of cities, towns and villages.

About the middle of August, we went to the Island of Hokkaido, north of the main island of Japan, and established headquarters at Sapporo. Hokkaido has the largest acreage and production of soybeans of any of the prefectures in the Japanese Empire. We remained on this island until the forepart of October and visited all of the principal soybean sections. Several excellent experiment stations are scattered about the island and the most important of these were visited, especially those conducting soybean work. The Obihiro Station in the eastern part of the island is conducting the most extensive work in breeding and variety testing. We succeeded in collecting a very large number of varieties and selections of this northern region as well as information on culture, harvesting, threshing, insect pests and diseases. To supplement this material, we obtained a large number of still and motion pictures of very interesting scenes of the Hokkaido soybean industry.

We left Hokkaido the first week in October for Tokyo and on our way visited the principal soybean sections of northwestern Japan. The soybeans were just beginning to mature, so we had an opportunity of seeing the varieties most generally grown in northern Japan and of studying the

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the methods of culture and harvesting. The experiment station at Akita is doing extensive work in breeding and testing varieties for northern conditions. We were given samples of seed of their best varieties and selections.

Our time in Tokyo was rather short for within a few days after our arrival, we left for Korea and established headquarters at Keijo (Seoul) about the 20th of October. Unfortunately, we could not be in two or more places at the same time for while we were studying the soybean and other crops in Hokkaido and northern Japan, the beans were being harvested in Korea. Therefore, when we finally reached Korea, the soybeans had all been harvested but quite fortunately we found ourselves in the midst of the threshing and shipping season. In our travels about the most important soybean sections, we found the methods of threshing and cleaning very interesting and decidedly primitive. The methods of grading, cleaning, transportation and utilization were also studied and in addition to securing valuable data, we obtained many excellent still and motion pictures of the various soybean scenes.

We found Korea to be a most interesting country and so much different from anything we had seen in Japan. One of the most amazing things was the extent to which soybeans are grown throughout Korea. Almost equally amazing was the large number of native Korean soybean varieties we found in the various sections and at the experiment stations. At the Suigen Experiment Station, they have more than one thousand native Korean varieties and selections under test. The authorities were very generous and gave us samples of each. In addition to this collection, we obtained a few hundred samples from Korean farmers, grain merchants at village market days and village and city grain dealers. The Korean Department of Agriculture added about three hundred samples to our collection by obtaining seed of the principal varieties from the village agricultural societies in each of the prefectures of Korea.

Although the Koreans do not use the soybean as extensively for food as do the Japanese, considerable quantities are used for food and in quite different ways. The beans are principally for food when boiled with other grains such as millet or kaoliang. They are also used in making miso and soy sauce but these products are made quite differently from those of Japan and China. Soybean sprouts were found very abundantly in all of the markets and at all of the small food stores. Soybeans when soaked with chopped millet or kaoliang straw are used universally for feeding oxen and cows, the common work animals of Korea. The beans produced in Korea are for the most part of excellent quality and are largely shipped to Japan for the manufacture of miso, soy sauce, bean curd and natto.

We left Korea about the first week of December for our Tokyo headquarters and collected seed samples and products as we went along. From the latter part of December until the latter part of March, we put in full time collect-

ing soybean products and learning of their manufacture and utilization. We succeeded in collecting a very large number of very interesting products as the Japanese use the soybean very extensively in their daily diet. In the making of cakes, candies and numerous other confections, the roasted soybean is used in a similar manner to the peanut in America. Of course, soy sauce, miso, bean curd and natto are the principal soybean products and the ones most extensively used. As an example of the very large use of miso which is used as a breakfast soup with vegetables and also in preserving fish, vegetables and meat, we visited three large miso factories in the Tokyo district and found that each produced about one million pounds of miso yearly. In addition to these three large factories, there were numerous small factories scattered throughout the same district.

As planting time was approaching in Manchuria, we left Tokyo the latter part of March and arrived in Dairen, Manchuria the first of April. We expect to have headquarters at Dairen until late fall or early winter, working out in the various soybean sections of North and South Manchuria. This country is the real land of the soybean and Dairen the real city of the soybean. In 1929, 29.2 per cent of the total cultivated area of Manchuria was devoted to the growing of soybeans, producing more than 178,000,000 bushels of seed, thus leading all other crops in acreage and production. The Port of Dairen handles about eighty (80) per cent of the exports of beans, bean cake and bean oil.

The planting season for soybeans in Manchuria begins about the first of May and extends to about the 25th of May in some of the northern sections. We, therefore, had an opportunity before the planting season began, to study the methods of grading, storage and transportation of beans, bean cake and bean oil and the oil mills. The storage yards and warehouse yards of the South Manchurian Railway cover several hundred acres and the immense quantities of bags of beans and bean cakes stored in the open storage yards and in the warehouses are well worth seeing. In connection with the storage yards are the Dairen Wharves where one may see daily the loading of freighters from European countries, America, Japan and China with beans, bean cakes and bean oil.

We had rather expected to find a large number of products made from beans, bean cake and bean oil but our findings thus far have been very meager. The oil is used in the manufacture of soaps, paints, lard substitutes and salad oils but only a very few factories are engaged in producing these products. The beans are used chiefly for oil and oil cake but during the last three or four years, the demand of European oil mills for beans has had a very serious effect not only on the Dairen soybean oil mills but also on the oil mills throughout North and South Manchuria. At the present time in Dairen, only about forty-five soybean oil mills are active during the crushing season, whereas four years ago there were about ninety. The oil cakes are for the most part shipped

to the Japanese Islands for feed and fertilizer (chiefly fertilizer), China and the East Indies for fertilizer and America and Europe for cattle and poultry feed.

Our experience in the field up to the present time has been the study of methods of planting and cultivation practiced in different sections of North and South Manchuria. South and east of Mukden, soybeans are planted with other crops, generally corn. North of Mukden, the beans are planted alone. All mixed plantings of corn and soybeans, in twenty-one inch rows. In the mixed plantings of corn and soybeans, the corn is planted about May 1st in hills about forty-two inches apart. When the corn is about six inches high, beans are planted midway the hills of corn with six to ten beans per hill. About bean planting time, the corn plants are thinned to one plant per hill but the bean plants are never thinned.

We have collected quite a large number of seed samples during our travels thus far in Manchuria and have obtained some very interesting types. It may interest the members to learn that we have visited Yingkou (Newchwang), the source of the Virginia and Wilson varieties. We obtained several more black and brown-seeded samples similar to the Virginia and Wilson and are hoping that some of them may prove equally valuable. It was learned that the black and brown-seeded sorts are grown in some northern sections along the Liao River. In the study of varieties in different sections of North and South Manchuria, it has been very interesting to note the large number of varieties and their adaptability to various conditions such as soil, climate and utilization. At the Kungchuling Experiment Station, more than one thousand varieties and selections have been tested but at the present time only five hundred are under test. The Manchurian varieties do not succeed in the Japanese Islands or Korea and neither do the Japanese varieties succeed in Manchuria or Korea. The Korean varieties also give rather poor results in most parts of Manchuria.

With this letter, we are sending a few pictures of various scenes of the soybean industry in oriental countries. At some future meeting, we hope to have our movie films so arranged that you may have an opportunity of seeing in motion the many, many things of the soybean industry as we have seen them.

We hope to be with you at your next annual meeting, that we may try to catch up with the rapid progress the soybean has made in the United States during the past two years.

With best wishes for a most interesting and successful 1930 meeting, we remain

Very truly yours,
Dorsett & Morse, Agricultural
Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
En route Dairen-Peiping.
Monday, July 21, 1930.

Left Dairen, Manchuria at 9:00 a.m. Cloudy and raining.

Mr. Morse and family were at the train, also two of the Kondo Hospital nurses, Mr. Suyetake and Mr. Sato.

It is a gloomy day and even without sunshine is quite close and warm.

One of the principal trees on the streets of Dairen, as well as wherever I have been in this vicinity, is the black locust.

Ulmus pumila is quite extensively used as a hedge plant in Dairen parks and at many of the South Manchurian Railway stations.

Out of Dairen for a considerable distance corn and perhaps kaoliang are the principal field crops. In most fields soybeans are planted in the rows between the hills of corn. It is a rolling country with a reddish yellow clay, occasionally with more or less gravel.

9:30 a.m. We ran into a region where there were several young apple orchards and in the more or less valley land considerable trucking is carried on.

Chin Cho, Manchuria. This is quite an apple growing region with newly planted and rather old trees in full bearing.

Shortly after leaving Chin Cho I saw for quite a little stretch along the railroad right-of-way alfalfa. It was well seeded.

The following is a list of trees and shrubs recognized on the day's run.

List of Trees seen today:

Black Locust.
 Apple.
 Vitex insisa.
 Spruce.
 Pine.
 Alanthus, tree of heaven.
 Willow.
 Apricot.
 Jujube.
 Poplar.
 Thuas orientalis.
 Yellow birch.
 Crab-apple.
 Maple, likely box elder.
 Mulberry.
 Peach.
 Ulmus pumila.
 Walnut, perhaps Manchurica.
 Plum.
 Pear.

10:08 a.m. Shan Shih Li Pu. This is quite an orchard section. Some of the orchards are interplanted with truck and what looks to be peanuts. At the station there are some very nice looking flowering cherry trees.

This also looks to be quite an extensive peanut growing region. The country is quite rolling. Corn is extensively grown and soybeans, in the majority of cases have been planted in the rows between the hills of corn. In addition to corn, kaoliang and peanuts, millet is grown to a considerable extent. As we proceed north more of the corn is in silk and tassel. Occasionally we see small patches of an Abutilon grown for the fiber. Once in a while I see small areas planted solidly to soybeans, but this practice is not followed very extensively.

10:30 a.m. Pu Lan Tien. Here we saw at the station a beautiful maple hedge about 3' in height. There are a number of pottery factories here. Near this village we saw our first planting of hemp, also what I took to be cotton.

July 21, 1930 (2).

To the north of Pu Lan Tien there is much better farming country than south to Dairen. Here again is a considerable orchard area.

There is a considerable valley area some distance north of Pu Lan Tien and the crops in general are better than they are south from here.

Tien Chean. Here at this station I saw a few 3' to 4' Ulmus pumila hedges. This city is in a rolling hilly section.

A short distance north of here I saw a hill covered with oaks which were 2' to 4' in height. These perhaps are for silkworm feeding. The clouds are higher and it looks to be clearing.

North of the above village we saw a small area planted to tobacco. On the hills to each side of a very narrow valley we saw a narrow leaved oak, also the broad leaved one. All have been planted and the plants are small, 1' to 3' in height. A little further north, on the side of the railroad cut, we saw some yellow sweet clover in bloom, but not very much. A little further on, near a river, we saw a small planting of dasheens.

11:40 a.m. In a rather rugged section in a narrow valley; poor farming section.

Wan Chal Lang, in a narrow valley among the hills, some of which are quite high and rugged. Along the railway in the hills farther north, I saw a few small paddies of rice. It is the first I have seen. Almost twelve o'clock. The sun is shining and it has practically cleared.

12:10 p.m. Hsi Ung Yao Cheng. A good sized place in a

rather large valley. We were eating tiffin when we stopped here. Corn, kaoliang, millet, and soybeans are grown along here.

Kai Ping. Here I saw a fine specimen of globular headed willow, also some nice hedges of Ulmus pumila.

Some little distance north of the above station is quite an area of practically waste land where apparently they have attempted to grow rice but with little or no success. A little north of this, the land improves. In this region I saw a dozen or so birds which look very much like a species of wild pigeon.

Throughout this area corn looks to be the principal crop and little or none of it is tasseling or silking.

Ta Shih Chiao. 1:10 p.m. A branch line from Yingkou comes in here. Yingkou is reported to be a large melon growing region.

This is a large corn growing section but I do not observe, except in few instances, that soybeans are planted among the corn. I see occasionally solid plantings of soybeans. I see here and there rather small plantings of upland rice.

Hai Cheng. 1:45 p.m. Cloudy and occasional local showers. Here at the station are several specimens of globular headed willow. A little north of this above village is a big area of corn, kaoliang, soybeans, etc.

Tang Kang Tzu. This station is in the midst of an extensive corn, kaoliang and bean growing region. There is a large plant of Caragana sp. at the station.

A short distance north of the pre-entered station we

July 21, 1930 (3).

saw quite a good many plantings of cotton, some of which was in bloom.

Chen Shan. This is in a big area of corn, kaoliang, soybeans, millet, etc. Just out of this station I saw a few plants of white sweet clover, also the yellow flowered species.

Liao Yang. 2:50 p.m. Raining like sin. There is a very tall Chinese pagoda here.

Chang Tai Tzu. A village in an immense valley which is cultivated to corn, kaoliang, soybeans, millet, upland rice and other crops.

Arrived at Mukden at 3:48 p.m. Raining hard when we arrived and this condition continued for the rest of the day.

Left Mukden at 8:35 p.m. for Peiping.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
En route to Peiping,
Tuesday, July 22, 1930.

7:00 a.m. In China. En route to Peiping. Raining hard. Corn and kaoliang in this region are interplanted with soybeans.

8:15 a.m. Shan-Hai-Kwan. Here we saw a part of the Great Wall which is 2500 miles long. In this region and for half an hour's ride before getting here I saw soybeans interplanted with nearly all ordinary farm crops.

11:45 a.m. I noticed along the railroad here that the lower leaves have been stripped off the kaoliang in a number of fields. This is done, perhaps, for two reasons, one, to use the leaves for feed, the other to give more light to interplanted legumes. Still raining.

This region is in a large valley and is quite an area for mulberries, kaoliang, millet and corn.

12:20 Kuyeh. Kaoliang, millet, soybeans and other farm crops are grown here quite extensively.

Kaiping. Cloudy but not raining. Kaoliang, corn, millet, soybeans, are grown in this section/as well as in other places noticed today, the kaoliang plants in many instances have been stripped to a height of 3' to 4'.

Tongshan. Raining. Kaoliang, corn, millet, cotton, sun-flowers, ~~hyssopus~~, soybeans with or between all these crops.

After leaving Tongshan we soon came to a canal which we followed for a good many miles. This is an enormous broad practically flat plains region, and apparently a good farming country.

As we pulled away from the canal about 1:40 p.m. we ran into quite an extensive area of cotton growing. In five or ten minutes we were back on the banks of the canal. For a considerable area the country appears to be low, and today many areas are covered with water.

1:55 p.m. Lutai, China. In what looks to be quite low country. Water is standing in the fields everywhere and is apparently not well adapted to farming. From the number of graves one sees it looks to be dead man's land.

2:15 p.m. Hanku. Here we crossed quite a large river and went into a better farming area, but still not so good as we have seen and it gets worse as we go south.

Cha-Ting. In the midst of an immense area of low flat wet land.

Pei Tang. In the midst of a flooded area.

Tanku, 2:50 p.m. On the Hai-Ho River. This is one of the largest salt producing sections in China. The Hai-Ho river runs from here to Tientsin.

Hsinho, China. Only a short distance from Tanku. Shortly after leaving here we came into a rather small area of fruit trees and field crops but the trees looked bad, perhaps too much water.

A short distance out of Tientsin I saw large areas planted to Abutilon and extensive plantings of corn, kao-liang, milled and soybeans, also sesame which is just coming into bloom.

Feng-Tai. Alfalfa and yellow sweet clover along the railroad just before going under another railway track.

Arrived Peiping at 7:15 p.m.

At 9:45 p.m. I cabled Mr. Ben Y. Morrison a deferred night message as follows:

"Arrived Peiping tonight, feeling fine.

Dorsett".

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Tuesday, July 22, 1930.

Dairen, Manchuria.

The day was spent in checking up four parcel post packages of seed and plant material. Late in the afternoon packages 208, 209, 210 and 211 were sent Mr. K. A. Ryerson by commercial parcel post. A Letter was written to Mr. B. Y. Morrison advising of the shipments and the contents of each package. The second cards for the numbers sent in these packages were sent to Mr. Morrison under separate cover.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, July 23, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Got the official trunks and packages in my room at the Grand Hotel Des Wagons Lits and got them arranged, opened and things practically in shape to get to work.

Called at the American Legation and registered, then went to the National City Bank of New York and opened an account both in U. S. \$'s and in Mex. \$'s for convenience of working. The rate of exchange is \$100. U. S. \$'s equals Mex. \$370.50, which is at the exchange rate of .269905.

It was bright and sunshiny today, and quite warm, especially in the sun, but it is cool and pleasant at night.

P. M. Darnell's Notes
Wednesday, July 23, 1930.
Lepidoptera, China.

Got the official permits and packages in my room at the
Grand Hotel Des Nations this and got them returned, opened
and things practically in shape to get to work.

Called at the American Legation and registered, then
went to the National City Bank of New York and opened an
account both in U. S. \$'s and in Mex. \$'s for convenience
of working. The rate of exchange is \$100. U. S. \$'s equals
Mex. \$270.50, which is at the exchange rate of 270.50.

It was bright and sunny today, and quite warm,
especially in the sun, but it is cool and pleasant at night.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Peiping, China.
Thursday, July 24, 1930.

About 10:30 this morning, I had Peter Liu call Dr. Albert M. Dunlap of the Peiping Union Medical College, to find out if he was there and could see me.

I have a letter of introduction to him from Mr. W. J. Morse and wanted to present it and get him to recommend a doctor to examine my lungs. Dr. K. Kondo, who attended me during my recent illness, advised this and also that I have them examined twice monthly until there was no danger of further trouble from that source. We learned that Dr. Dunlap was out of the city and would not return for some little time.

We decided to go up to P.U.M.C. and see the director. When we were shown into his office, there was a mutual recognition. He proved to be Mr. Roger S. Green, who we met in 1925 in Harbin when he came there and proceeded to the Palmer Ranch near where the Sungari River joins that of the Amur, to assist in the rescue of Dr. Howard of the above institution, who was taken as a hostage by bandits at the time Major Morgan Palmer was killed.

We told Mr. Green our mission and he sent us to D. McIntosh of the institution, (apparently a lung specialist).

Dr. McIntosh gave me a thorough examination. He asked quite a number of questions, among them, in effect, if the Department of Agriculture had had us examined before sending us into the foreign field, and expressed surprise when I told him "no". He said that they never bring a man out here without first giving him a thorough physical examination.

The doctor pronounced my lungs in pretty good shape. The

spot on the lower back left lung, he is inclined to think is the result of a previous attack of pneumonia. At any rate he does not consider it of any serious nature.

Dr. McIntosh appears to be concerned about my physical condition along other lines, and requested a dental and lung X-ray also an Electric Cardiogram. All of which I had made today and will go to see the doctor again Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m.

Fees charged for the above are as follows:

Dr. McIntosh's examination, Mex.	\$ 10.00
Lung X-Ray	20.00
Dental X-Ray	15.00
Electric Cardiogram	10.00
Total	M.\$ 55.00

These details are recorded here for the reason that it is believed that they may prove of interest and value to others who may be sent out as foreign agricultural explorers.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, July 24, 1930.
Koneisen, Manchuria.

Left at 9:00 a.m. on the Port Arthur bus and got off at Koneisen. We started down through the valley section and found a considerable difference from our previous visit. Before we were able to walk up the dry river beds and cross to and from in the hill and mountain sections. The recent rains have made real rivers and we had to keep on one side. We found three lespedezas in bloom in which we are interested.

After proceeding up the river and then the main road we came to a valley which we had gone up a short ways on an earlier trip. We had found a Rubus sp. in bloom and had planned later to visit this section for seed. More plants

of this species were found in this valley than in any section we have visited. Today we found that most of the choice berries had been picked but we collected sufficient seed to give Mr. Darrow several hundred plants. The species has a large wine colored berry, quite seedy when fully ripe, and the under side of the leaves is white. It seems to be the same species of which we collected seed in the Fuji District and in Hokkaido.

After going up the valley for about two miles, two Chinese advised us if we kept on up the valley we would wind around and finally strike the Port Arthur-Dairen Road, the distance being about four miles. We walked, forded rivers, and climbed mountains the rest of the afternoon. It was one of the hottest days we have had. About 5:30 p.m. we reached a trolley car line station near Hoshinoya. For our day's tramp we collected four herbarium specimens and a sack of seed of *Rubus* sp.; our longest tramp with the least results.



Negative #45378. Soja max.

Kokaton, Manchuria.

Field of soybeans and corn on Manchurian farm about four miles up a valley from Kokaton. Soybeans in same row and in alternate hills with corn.



Negative #45379. Setaria glauca. Millet. Kokaton, Manchuria. Field of millet on Manchurian farm about 2 miles up a valley from Kokaton. Millet seed is used quite extensively for food by the Manchurian farmer.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Friday, July 25, 1930,
Peiping, China.

Cloudy in the forenoon and quite close and muggy;
Sunshiny in the afternoon and quite hot and uncomfortable.

About 9:00 a.m. Dr. Yangle Kin called at the hotel. She appeared to be pleased to see me back in Peiping. She said the summer heat would be broken August 24th and that after that time it would be nice and pleasant. She inquired especially about Doctor Fairchild and Doctor Swingle.

At 10 o'clock I went to the P. U. M.C. to get a report on my dental X-Ray. The doctor said that my teeth are in pretty good shape and that he would not advise extracting any of them. However, he advised the treatment of the gums for a slight infection of pyorrhea. From this examination it would appear that none of my trouble is resulting from my teeth.

Worked on mounting pictures and putting them in the albums. Also completed, with the exception of affidavit, the questionnaires for mechanical injury, sickness contracted while in line of duty. This I will perhaps attend to Monday.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Saturday, July 26, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Cloudy in the forenoon and about 11:30 rain began to fall. It kept up until about 12:30 when it ceased raining but remained cloudy for the remainder of the day.

It is cooler and therefore much more comfortable today than it has been for the past three days.

Went again to the P.U.M.C. this morning. Dr. McIntosh advised that none of the physical examinations showed any alarming results but that he felt it was necessary to advise caution and moderation, and that by all means not to climb mountains or become fagged by long walks or strenuous exertion. He also ordered an examination of my eyes. This I took today. I am to call on Dr. McIntosh in about two weeks to give him a chance to see how I am getting along.

Worked at headquarters, in my private room at the hotel, on arranging pictures and handling official correspondence. Peter Liu is writing legends for pictures in our official photo albums. This will make the pictures more accessible and also much more interesting.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, July 26, 1930,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Left in the morning for Port Arthur to look up Mr. J. Sato, a botanist and high school teacher who does work for the S. M. Ry. Agricultural Bureau. In looking up his residence we found that he had gone to Dairen. We visited the mountain and hill section to the west of Port Arthur to look up a yellow sweet clover and an alfalfa which we had observed on

an earlier visit. We collected a good sized sample of the
clover (*Melilotus suaveolens*), and a sample of alfalfa
seed. The legumes in this section are not nearly so abundant
as in the hill and mountain section about Dairen.

We left about 3:00 p.m. and stopped off at Hoshinoya
where along the hills bordering the seashore, we had pre-
viously found variegated alfalfa. We collected seed of
an erect pale blue flowered form and also of a variegated
flowered form varying more or less in habit.

W. J. Hesse's Notes
Saturday, July 26, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, July 27, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Partly cloudy, but quite hot again today. After tiffin we went out to the Temple of Heaven grounds to look about to see what could be found in the way of legumes and other interesting plants.

We were successful in getting seed of a white semi-double flowered hollyhock from plants growing in the moat around the reception hall and bell tower. We also located plants of a deep purple colored small leaved alfalfa in seed. It looks different from any of the types of alfalfa we found about Dairen. We saw a goodly supply of seed and will go out in a few days to collect seed and herbarium specimens.

We also saw plants of the yellow flowered sweet clover some plants of which are fully 8' in height. In addition to the foregoing, we found plants of several other legumes. We will get herbarium specimens and try, later, to get seed of these.

We saw Chinese with baskets of a yellow flowered wild plant and learned from them that when dried they sell the material to druggist for medicine. The Chinese name is Liu Chi Nu. The dried material is sold by the gatherers for 8 to 10 cents Mex. per cattie, which is about 1½ pounds. See #5534, dry specimen and the same number of herbarium specimens.



Negative #45380. *Citrullus* sp. Watermelon. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of sections of a golden yellow rind and golden fruited watermelon. Seed sent in under D. & M. #5534.

XXXXXXXX Peiping, China,

Sunday July 27, 1930.

Dear Morse:

It will be a week tomorrow since we pulled out of Dairen and left you and the family as well as other good friends at the railway station. It was not my intention to let so much time pass before writing, but I have been so darned buisy, not officially, but in examinations that I really have not had time for anything else. I will write you more in detail concerning these a little later.

We had a very pleasant ride from Dairen to Mukden where we arrived on time. It rained practically all the way and was raining for a good part of the time that we were in Mukden. I saw many fine lots of soybeans on the way up, both alone and in interplantings which would make excellent pictures and I itched to be out with the cameras.

I am wondering if you have succeeded in getting your summers work outlined and what progress you have been able to make? I hope that everything is going well with you and that the work is progressing quite satisfactorily. I wish that I could say that I am quite satisfied, however, I think things will come around o.k. after a little while.

Most of the time since our arrival it has been close, muggy and fearfully hot. Much warmer, I think, than it was last summer in Tokyo or than it was at any time, while we were in Dairen but today it is cloudy and quite comfortable

From the time we got up last Tuesday morning until within a short distance of Peiping the plantings of soybeans and other crops were about the same as we saw between Dairen and Mukden, except that there was much more kaoling than corn. About noon on the way to Peiping we run into a section where we saw an interesting feature in connection with interplanted soybeans in kaoling. Here and there we saw areas where the lower leaves of the kaoliang had been stripped off for some three feet above the ground. I judge that this was done primarily to give more light to the interplanted soybeans. The stripped off leaves, perhaps were used for stock feed. I will try and get pictures showing this practice. It might be well for you to be on the lookout for this practice while on your field trips in Manchuria.

Living here is very much cheaper here than in any place I have been in the orient. We have two nice large rooms and a private bath on the third floor, front of the Grand Hotel Des Wagons-Lits with board, American plan, at a monthly rate of 400.00 Mex per month. The rate is 269905. The monthly American \$ rate, for everything for the two of us is therefore, as you will see, \$107.96 which seems unbelievable, in comparison with what we have paid in Japan and Manchuria. This looks fishy and I am not yet absolutely sure that I got things straight, but will let you know later when we begin to pay. If the above proves to be correct, it will pay you to wind up your work over there as soon as you can and come to Peiping. From what I saw Tuesday en rout to Peiping there is fully as much for you to see in the field here in China as there is in Manchuria, but ofcourse not in the way of shipping.

On Thursday we went to the UNION Peiping Union Medical Colledge but found that Dr. Dunlap is at Peitaiho for the summer. I asked to see the Director of the Colledge. This gentleman proved to be Mr. Green whom I met in Harbin in 1925 when he came there to assist in the release of Dr. Howard who was captured by bandits when Major Morgan Palmer was killed. Mr. Green also recognized me and after a short talk he sent me around to see Dr. McIntosh the lung specialist, who after I told him the conditions gave me a pretty thorough going over. He said that he found my lungs in pretty good condition but that he would like to have get a dental X ray, also an X ray of my lungs, as well as an electro cardiogram and an examination of my eyes. Well I have run the gamut and am still alive and none the worse for the wear. The Dr. told me yesterday that none of the examinations showed anything to be especially alarmed at, but that it would be necessary for me to take things a little easier and under no consideration should I do any mountain climbing and should not get fatigued by long tramps or over work. The Dr. may however, have a different story to tell Ruth when she gets a chance to talk with him regarding my condition.

I plan to get started on field work next week but will try and take it easy, especially during this extreme hot weather. We are getting our pictures and albums in shape and also working on our quarterly reports. Please let us have your field notes, for the reports, also the pictures as promptly as you can, without neglecting your other important lines of work.

Hope this finds all well and happy and that your work is progressing nicely.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett, Agr. Exp.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, July 28, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Partly cloudy and quite warm again today but not quite so hot, I think, as it was for two or three days last week.

Went to the P.U.M.C. this morning for a treatment of my gums then went through the market and bazaar.

We saw two or three vegetables which we did not see in 1924-5 while here. We also saw a yellow rind watermelon and only one. It was of fairly good size. We were told that it came from Pao-tung Fu, and the specimen we saw was the only one to be had in the city. We were also told that the flesh was golden and the seed white. We bought it for 45 cents Mex. and took it to headquarters, our rooms in the hotel, where we cut it open and tried making a still and motion picture. (Picture #45380 appeared in yesterday's notes). The rind is yellow and about $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, the flesh is salmon pink to light red and the seed, which are quite large, are black. We numbered seed 5535. The motion picture is in spool #21 and exposure in feet is registered at 5 to 17. This may prove to be of interest at home in itself, or for breeding experiments.

We received a leaflet (illustrated) from the MacMillan Publishing Co., of Doctor Fairchild's book, "Exploring for Plants". 190 illustrations from original photographs. 611 pages. 6x9. Price \$5.10

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, July 28, 1930.
Nanzen, Manchuria.

Left by the Chinchou bus and stopped off at Nanzen where

we have observed the most extensive and best soybean plantings. The soybeans are in nearly all mixed plantings with corn. The largest per cent of the fields have the beans and corn in the same row. The rows are about 21 inches apart. The corn was planted about May 1 in 42 inch hills. About June 1 the corn was thinned to one plant per hill and a hill of beans planted between the corn hills.

In this section a few fields were noted in which two rows of beans alternated with three rows of corn. The rows were about 21 inches apart. The corn was sown about May 1 and the beans about June 1.

Some excellent fields of Italian millet were observed and only a few fields of Japanese millet.



Negative #45381. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzen, Manchuria.
Field of soybeans and corn. Three rows of corn and two rows of soybeans planted alternately. Corn planted about May 1 and beans about June 1. Rows 21 inches apart.



Negative #45382. Italian Millet. Nanzen, Manchuria.
Field of Italian millet on farm near Nanzen. Millet is used quite extensively as food by the Manchurian farmer.



Negative #45383. Vigna sinensis. Cowpeas. Nanzen, Manchuria. Cowpeas grown in same row with corn. Corn hills 42" apart and cowpeas midway the corn hills. Rows 21 inches apart. Corn planted about May 1 and cowpeas about June 1.



Negative #45384. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzen, Manchuria. Field of soybeans and corn in same row in alternate hills. Corn planted in hills 42 inches apart (21" rows) about May 1, soybeans planted midway the corn hills about June 1.



negative #45385.

Soybean. Soybean.

Manzanilla.

Very showing mixed planting of soybeans and corn. The rows of corn are planted about 1' and the rows are left vacant between each three rows of corn. The rows are 21" apart. About June 1 the two vacant rows are planted to soybeans.



Negative # 45376. Soybean. Maize, Manchurian.

Field of mixed planting of corn and soybeans in the farming section near Nanzen. Corn planted about May 1 in 42" hills, rows 21" apart. Beans planted about June 1 in hills between the corn hills.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, July 29, 1930.
Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria.

Left on the 9:00 a.m. express for the S. M. Ry. Experiment Station at Hsiungyaocheng. We went at once to the experiment station to see Mr. Hisatake, the expert in charge of crops. Mr. Hisatake was first connected with the Kungchuling station and with Mr. Nakamoto first started the soybean work at that station which is now doing the most extensive work with soybeans in Manchuria.

We visited the soybean variety plots which are kept up for supplying seed to different stations. About eighty varieties are under test but no breeding work is being carried on. One of the most outstanding varieties is the Moshito variety, the seed of which is very similar to that of the Virginia. However, the plants are quite different from the Virginia principally in plant characters. The habit of growth is somewhat similar to Virginia, more or less twining at the terminal. It is grown principally on new land and makes an excellent forage and ensilage sort. Some of the Moshito selections also look very promising. The early varieties from Manchuria make rather small growth here and some are beginning to mature. The late varieties -120-130 days - are all excellent looking sorts. Seed of these varieties were obtained early in the spring and should be growing at Arlington Farm now.

On our return to the inn we collected some alfalfa seed along the roadside. The plants were of erect habit, had pale blue flowers varying to pinkish purple and were very heavy seeders.



Negative #45387. Soja max.
Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng,
manchuria. Variety plot
of the Moshito variety of
soybean in the variety plot
test on S. M. Ry. Exper.

Sta. This variety is used
for green manure on new
land. Appears to be an
excellent variety for forage
and silage in the U. S.



Negative #45388. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Man-
churia. Soybeans grown in 21 inch rows in young mulberry
plantation for green manure.



Negative #45389. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Plot of the Moshito variety of soybeans in variety plot test on S. M. Ry. Exper. Sta. The Moshito is used for green manure on new land and looks to be a very promising variety for forage and silage in the U. S.



Negative #45390. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Soybeans planted in 21 inch rows in mulberry plantation for green manure purposes.



Negative # 45591. Soybean. Hsingyaocheng, Manchuria.
Soybeans planted in young mulberry planting for green
manure purposes.

Measure #45592. Sage mont. Sagehen. Therapsodochus, Monckton.
Very variety plus 1 Sagehen at the So. Monckton Reg. Experiment
Station. On the night 11. J. more standing in a plot of the moshite
variety, a very promising sort for forage and green manure.
Mr. Shaw take at the night in a plot of a moshite selection.



Negative # 145393. Setaria Stolonifera. Stonew Mill. Heinygoobeng, Manchuria.
Field of millet for increase seed on the South Manchurian Railway
Experiment Station. This station is working on the improvement
of millet, one of the foods used extensively by the Manchurian
farmers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Tuesday, July 29, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Partly cloudy until noon and not quite so warm; but after tiffin it cleared and was very hot.

We had a look through the East market where we saw some new things, especially in the way of edibles. We saw white bark pine cones from which the seeds are taken out before they are ripe. This is also true of sweetkerneled apricots and English walnuts as well as Trapa natans. When the unripe seed of the foregoing are taken from the pods or shells, they are placed in clear water.

The following is a list of the vegetables, fruits and nuts or seed seen in the earlier market this morning.

Vegetables.	Fruits.	Nuts & Seed.
Egyptian lotus roots.	Lemons.	Lotus seed, un-ripe.
Cox heads.	Watermelon in va.	Walnuts, dry.
Plum tomatoes.	Pears.	Walnuts, meats green.
Leeks.	Seedless green grapes.	Sweet apricot kernels.
Sagittaria,	Bananas.	Trapa natans, green.
	Plums, red, green, & yellow.	Pine cones & seed, green.
	Green & yellow skin musk melons.	Peanuts in var.
	Small white skinned musk melons.	W. melon seed in var.
	Peaches, in var. but no yellow fleshed.	Roasted broad beans.
	Crabapples, bright pink to red.	
	Green apples.	

We tried photographs of a number of things purchased this morning but will not know for a couple of days how we came out.

We are depending on Hartung Photo Shop for developing and printing. It is more expensive and quite probably not so satisfactory as if we were doing our own developing, but

under existing conditions it is the best that we can do.



Negative #45394. Sophora sp. Peiping, China.

A young tree with clusters of white flowers. I understand this is Sophora japonica, but am not sure. It is perhaps the most common tree we find here in Peiping. There are some very large trees in the Temple of Heaven grounds.



Negative #45395. Sophora japonica. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of fruiting branches in the small central
parkway on the street running in front of ~~the~~ Ans-Lits
Hotel.



Negative #45396. Landscape. Memosa sp. Peiping, China.
Looking south along the central walk in the narrow parkway
running in front of the Wagons-Lits Hotel. At this season
this tree is in full bloom and quite handsome.

Negative #45397. Landscape. Peiping, China.

Looking north along the walk in the narrow parkway running in front of the Wagons-Lits Hotel. The Memosas are in full bloom and are quite handsome.





Negative #45398. Street scene. Peiping, China.

Looking north along the west side of the street running in front of the Wagons-Lits Hotel. The driveway is nicely shaded by trees of Sophora japonica, which are now in full bloom.

Negative #45399. Citrullus sp. Watermelon. Peiping, China. To the left front is a slice of what is known as "Black skin watermelon", native name "Hei Peng Chin Hsu Kwa". The flesh is deep salmon or deep yellow. The best quality of the three. Seed sent in under #5536. Cost Mex. 40 cents. The one in the background has light green rind and pale yellow flesh; redish brown seed, similar to 5536. This seed is #5538. Melon cost Mex. 40 cents. Native name "Pillow watermelon" or "Chin Tan Kwa". The one to the right, striped green & white rind, deep red flesh, seed #5537. Melon cost Mex. 40¢. Native name "Liang Hua Tzu Hsi Kwa".





Negative #45400. Pyrus sp. Small white pears. Peiping, China. These were purchased in the East Market for seed. They cost 24 cents Mex. per cattie (a cattie equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs). We found they had been picked too green and the seeds were immature. They somewhat resemble the Chinese white pear. This is about a half life sized picture.



Negative #45401. Prunus sp. Yellow plum. Peiping, China.
This view is a little more than half life sized. The native
name of this fruit is "Ta huang li tzu". They cost 20 cents
Mex. per cattie. Have cling flesh, they are a good sized,
attractive plum. They are grown near Ming Tombs.

Negative #45402.

Trapa natans. Water nuts. Peiping, China.

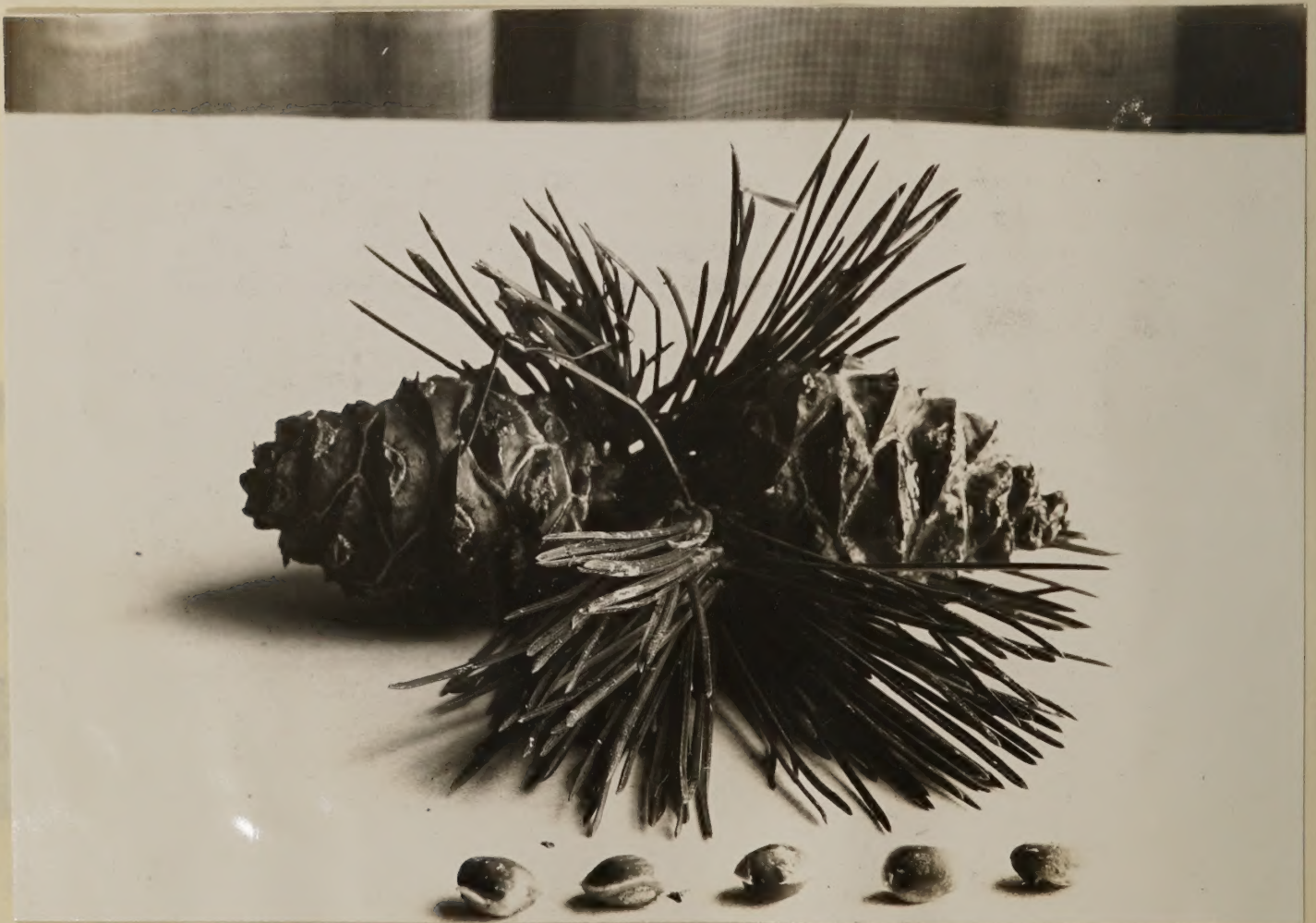
These nuts are common in China but I never saw them used green before. The outer shell is very soft but rather difficult to remove. The native name is "Ling chiao". We paid 20 cents Mex. per cattie. Mr. Peter Liu states that they are eaten mostly by children.





Negative #45403. Nelumba sp. Egyptian Lotus heads, unripe. Peiping, China. A quite close-up view, perhaps about quarter life sized. The native name is "Lieu Tzu" meaning lotus seed. Secured in East Market. They are found in abundance in the market, cost 30 cents Mex. a bunch for about 10-12 seed heads. To the left a seed head has been cut across, a bundle of seed heads are to right of it and in front are green seed. They are eaten fresh as green seed or nuts and also made into soup.

Negative #45404. Pinus bungeana. white bark pine cones. Peiping, China. Green, white bark pine cones, and seed purchased in the East market. They cost 1 cent Mex. per cone. Native name "Sung Ta" which means "a pine pagoda". They come from the Western Hills. The cones are broken open with a hammer or something heavy and the unripe seed taken out and eaten. It is said that the Chinese believe the eating of these unripe nuts is good for their eyes.



Peiping, China,
July 29, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

As you no doubt already know, Ruth, Peter Liu and I arrived in Peiping on Tuesday night July 22. We left Dairen at 9:00 a. m. Monday morning and ran through on time, in a rain practically all the way.

The Morsons, Mr. Suyetake, our Japanese interpreter, and several friends were at the station to see us off. The trip from Dairen to Peiping was fairly pleasant and I stood it in good shape.

It has been as hot as hades since the first night of our arrival - hotter than in Dairen up to the time of our departure, but from the reports in the papers, probably not as hot or at least no hotter than you are having in the States.

Just before leaving Dairen I succeeded in getting receipts for most of my expenditures incident to my illness there and also got a statement from Dr. K. Kondo.

With a few exceptions I have completed the forms which I received from you a short time before we left Dairen, and am inclosing the same herewith.

No. 1 I believe is complete.

No. 2. If numbers 17, 18 and 40 should be filled out will you please attend to this for me. I am not sure that I should sign this form, but am doing so.

No. 3. Please fill in 12 and 13 provided, in this case, they are to be filled in.

No. 4. If desired or required, please fill in #15 and 16.

The questions, as you are aware, do not fit my case,

and while I have serious doubts about the Compensation Commission being in a position to do anything for me in this connection, I surely hope that they can, for you will see from the expense statement what it means to me.

I have completed the forms in duplicate thinking that you might need them. I did not, however, get receipted bills in duplicate from the doctor, but did get vouchers in duplicate with one exception.

I thank you for your kindness in sending me the forms and will very greatly appreciate what you and others of my friends may be able to do for me in this connection.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.
Inclosures.

Peiping, China,
July 29, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

This is in response to your kind and welcome letter of June 21st, which reached me in Dairen a few days before my departure for Peiping. I was pretty well tied up with packing and other matters incident to the change and so did not find an opportunity to write you before leaving there.

My daughter and I left Dairen at 9:00 a. m. Monday morning July 21st, in a rather hard rain, which continued practically throughout our two day and one night's trip.

Shortly after arriving and getting settled in the Wagon Lita Hotel here, I cabled you as follows:

"Ben Morrison, Agriculture, Washington.

Arrived Peiping tonight, feeling fine. Dorsett".

It was fairly cool and quite pleasant the evening we arrived, but since then the weather has been muggy and most uncomfortably hot. I am advised that this condition will likely continue until the latter part of August or early September.

My unexpected and most severe illness in Dairen came at a most inopportune time, and is one of the regrets of my life. I also deeply regret the alarm and anxiety my illness caused among my friends in Washington. I, however, appreciate very much more than I can tell you, their solicitude and exceedingly kind expressions of sympathy and counsel in my behalf.

It is much dryer here than it was in Dairen which will perhaps be better for me even though the heat is more or less uncomfortable and may have the effect of slowing down operations, at least to some extent.

Dr. K. Kondo, my attending physician in Dairen, not only recommended but rather urged me to get in

Mr. B. Y. M.

-2-

7-29-30.

touch with a good physician as soon as practicable after arriving here, and arrange to have him give me bi-monthly examinations until all chance for trouble developing on account of my Dairen illness is passed. At my first examination, July 23, by Dr. McIntosh of the Peiping Union Medical College, my lungs were found to be in very good condition, but he appears to think that I am physically in more or less run down condition, and recommends my going slow especially during the hot weather.

Mine is a most difficult position. On the one hand Mr. Ryerson has instructed me to go slow, you, Dr. Calloway, Dr. Pieters, Mr. Oakley, Dr. Woods, and others have urged me to go slow and not be in too big a rush to get back into harness. On the other hand, I am here on a salary and a per diem, and cannot help but feel that I must do something to earn both the salary and per diem. I am leader of the expedition. There are special things in the office are anxious to have done and there is much in addition for one to do.

I think I feel in fully as good shape as I did before I was taken sick, but may not, of course, be as strong physically.

Perhaps what I will do will be to take it rather slow during the extreme hot weather and try and locate some of the more important of the things desired so that later seed may be secured.

Later in the season when it is cooler, I may be able to do more and really accomplish something worth while.

I do not have any desire whatever to return to the States unless it is absolutely necessary, officially or otherwise, unless in company with Mr. Morse. My sickness has already more or less seriously handicapped the work of the expedition and put Morse in a more or less embarrassing position, and I would very much dislike under any circumstances whatever, to take the edge off, as it were, or skim the cream from the results of the expedition by returning before or without Morse.

I very much appreciate your solicitations and insistent good counsel in my behalf.

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

Washington, D. C.,
June 21, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of the American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Your cable to me was certainly a welcome message as we had been distinctly alarmed by the word that had come in before as to your illness - alarmed not so much by the fear that you were not having proper care as by the fear that you might feel it necessary to hurry back to work. I do not know how I can say it with sufficient emphasis, but I hope you will understand that everyone here, including Ryerson and Doctor Taylor, is most anxious that you make your recovery your first concern no matter what rearrangement s may have to be made in your program. I will even go so far as to say that if it seems wise to forget exploring for a time and go to a place that is cool and invigorating, I would do that. Certainly I should abandon for the present the thought of going to Peking and staying there through the hot months of the summer looking for soy bean products. You already have a fair collection of these things here and Peking is certainly not a pleasant place for the hot months. This, of course, we leave to your own best judgment, as we cabled. Even at the risk of being tiresome, I repeat that you must be the one to decide what you can do without reducing your vitality. Everyone harps on this strain because we know your reputation and practice of working at your own expense in strength and vigor. This is the time to forget your old practice and take care of yourself.

I believe Doctor Pieters is writing to Morse and I am writing him in the present mail and telling him that we expect you to lead the expedition just as it was understood that you will have to decide for yourself just how much you can do without danger to yourself. We have not said to him, however, that if it seems wise to you to plan to return to this country sooner than you had thought of before, we want you to do that. The only thought in mentioning this is that it may be unwise for you to risk another winter in the Orient with its rather trying climate and imperfectly heated houses. Don't for a moment suppose that there will be no work waiting for you here and that if you should come back to us sooner than you planned you would have time hanging heavy on your hands. You may be sure this is the opposite of the case and you will find many things to help as well as to complete in your own work.

Very cordially yours,

BYM:MMB

(s) B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge.

very thoughtful and kind in writing to me. I am sure that you will find many things to help
opposite of the case and you will find many things to help
back to us sooner than you planned you would have time
be no work waiting for you here and that if you should come
hosted by us. But for a moment suppose that there will
the Orient with its vastness of climate and importance
is that it may be a matter of time before we are able to
return to this country sooner than you had planned at before.
So this, however, that it is better than to you to plan to
out you can do without danger at present. We have not said
the fact that you will have to decide for yourself how much
to be waiting for you and the question here as to whether you
as a writer and in the present mail and I believe that we
I believe that the future is bright for you and I

Very cordially yours,
as well as to contribute in your own work.
opposite of the case and you will find many things to help
back to us sooner than you planned you would have time
be no work waiting for you here and that if you should come
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the fact that you will have to decide for yourself how much
to be waiting for you and the question here as to whether you
as a writer and in the present mail and I believe that we
I believe that the future is bright for you and I

Dear Dorothy:
I am sure that you will find many things to help
opposite of the case and you will find many things to help
back to us sooner than you planned you would have time
be no work waiting for you here and that if you should come
hosted by us. But for a moment suppose that there will
the Orient with its vastness of climate and importance
is that it may be a matter of time before we are able to
return to this country sooner than you had planned at before.
So this, however, that it is better than to you to plan to
out you can do without danger at present. We have not said
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to be waiting for you and the question here as to whether you
as a writer and in the present mail and I believe that we
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Very cordially yours,
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out you can do without danger at present. We have not said
the fact that you will have to decide for yourself how much
to be waiting for you and the question here as to whether you
as a writer and in the present mail and I believe that we
I believe that the future is bright for you and I

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, July 30, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Went out to the Temple of Heaven grounds this morning. It is quite frequently semi-cloudy or cloudy in the forenoon and cooler than it was from noon on to sundown.

This morning we got about half a dozen samples of alfalfa and one small specimen of Lespedeza, and located one or two other species. We also got about a dozen herbarium specimens.

In the afternoon the herbarium specimens were written up and put in press and the seed samples were all written up. As soon as they dry out a little we will arrange to have them cleaned.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, July 30, 1930.
 Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria.

We went to the experiment station early in the morning and met Director Watanabe and Mr. Hisatake. The station recently issued a bulletin on the diseases of the four principal crops of Manchuria, namely; soybeans, kaoliang, millet and corn. A copy was given us and it was found to contain excellent information on soybean diseases.

Mr. Hisatake took us to the soybean variety plots where some notes were taken on the most promising varieties. We also saw some green manure experimental work with soybeans in apple orchards and in mulberry plantations. Movie and still pictures were taken of the most interesting of the soybean scenes.

After lunch a trip was made by basha to the farming

section to the west of Hsilingyaocheng. Soybeans were noted planted in kaoliang to a considerable extent. The kaoliang rows were 21 inches apart and hills of soybeans were planted about every 12 feet just to the side of the kaoliang row. The same method of planting was also observed with millet and soybeans. The kaoliang and millet were sown about the first of May while the soybeans were sown about the first of June.



Negative #45405. Soja max. Soybean. Hsilingyaocheng, Manchuria. Soybeans and corn in alternate rows 21 inches apart. Corn planted about May 1 in 42 inch rows, beans planted about June 1st midway the corn rows.



Negative #45406. Sage mont. Sagehen. Haining goshawk, manchurian.
Field mixed planting of corn and sagehen. Corn is planted in 21" rows
about May 1. Corn hills are 42" apart. About June 1 sagehen are
planted in hills in the corn rows midway the hills of corn, these
growing alternate hills of corn and beans about 21" apart.



Negative # 45407. Soya may. Soybean. Thiung gas cheng. Manchuria.
 Field of soybeans and corn planted in alternate rows. Corn
 planted about May 1 and vacant row left between corn rows.
 About June 1 soybeans are planted in vacant row. Rows
 are 21" apart.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, July 31, 1930.
Peiping, China.

This morning I went up to the P.U.H.C. for a treatment of my teeth and to see what Dr. McIntosh had to say. He looked me over and said the conditions were about as they were a week ago. He wanted to know if I could not possibly take a month off and spend it at Peitaiho. I replied that there was not a chance. He then wanted to know if I play golf. I replied that I did not. I assume that he wanted me to spend a month at Peitaiho playing golf.

He gave me a bottle of medicine which he thinks may help the swelling of my ankles. I am to see him again on the 7th.

Put in the remainder of the day working on my expense account. We hope to complete it by the first of next week and get it on its way to Washington.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, July 31, 1930.
Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria.

In the morning we went to the experiment station for a conference with Mr. Arakawa, the entomologist, regarding insects affecting soybeans in Manchuria. According to Mr. Arakawa, the leaf hopper does not occur in Manchuria. We will, therefore, have rather a difficult time collecting hoppers on soybeans for Dr. Poor^S of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Mr. Arakawa is making very extensive studies on the damage to soybeans by the pod borer which is the most serious insect pest of the soybean in Manchuria. (We found this

insect pest also the most in Hokkaido and the Main soybean sections of the Main Island of Japan.) There are no serious insect pests affecting soybean foliage. The grub or larva of *Lachnosterna* sp. enters the stem of the soybean at the base and oftentimes does very serious damage in the early growth of the plant. This larva also does very serious damage to millet, adzuki beans and kaoliang.

After our visit with Mr. Arakawa, we started for a section north of the village where we had observed a considerable quantity of yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus suaveolens*) on a previous visit. On our way out of the station grounds we saw some coolies flailing out alfalfa seed. Alfalfa seeds very heavily in Manchuria and from what we have observed on trips as far north as Kungchuling, the raising of seed of hardy varieties should be a very profitable industry.

We found our marked yellow sweet clover; patches had been cut more or less, but we succeeded in collecting a good sample of seed. Alfalfa was found growing quite abundantly nearby and seed was also collected of this. It was of a semi-procumbent habit and had flowers varying from pale blue to deep pinkish purple.

We left Hsiungyaocheng at 5:22 p.m. and arrived at Dairen at 8:30 p.m.



Negative # 45408

Soga met Sogben. Hueninggasheng, Manchuria.

Very showing sogbens grown in 21" rows in pear rickards
for green manure. On the Soviet Manchurian Railway Experiment
Station.



Negative #45409. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Soybeans grown in same row with corn. Corn planted in hills 42 inches apart (21in. rows) about May 1. Soybeans planted midway the corn hills about June 1st.



Negative #45410. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Soybeans grown in 21 inch rows in pear orchard for green manure. On South Manchurian Railway Experiment Station.



Negative #45411. Soja max. Soybean. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. General view of soybeans in rows in pear orchard for green manure. At South Manchurian Railway Experimental Station.



Negative #45412. Medicago sativa. Alfalfa. Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Flailing out alfalfa seed on the South Manchurian Railway Experiment Station.



Negative #45413. Medicago sativa. Alfalfa. Hsiungyaocheng,
Manchuria. Flailing out alfalfa seed at the South Manchurian
Railway Experiment Station.

P. H. Dorsett
312-P

July 1, 1930.

August 4, 1930.

4,000.00

AUG. 4, 1930	7-1 to 31-1930	410.85
JULY 12, 1930	6-1 to 30-1930	512.80
JUNE 14, 1930	Mar. 1 to noon APR. 1	401.48
JUNE 14, 1930	May 1 to 31 1930	306.79
JUNE 14, 1930		217.00

Payable City Bank of N. Y.
Savings, China. 2,157.08

1,842.92

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty station on first day of voucher period.

10-1605a

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

on Treasurer of the United States
in favor of payee named above

for \$

19

dated

on

19

Check No.

Paid by

Cash, \$

If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in the following order:
• If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and hour, if possible)	SUB- VOC. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATION (Travel and other expenses)
			EXPENSES	OTHER	

MEMORANDUM

Agricultural Explorer.

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)		(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)		(Payee will NOT use this space)		Differences		Account verified; correct for \$		(Signature or initials)	

as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 512-2, dated JULY 1, 1930		from JULY 1, 1930, to JULY 31, 1930		FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty	
				AMOUNT	
				Dollars	Cents
				410 05	05

(Payee must not use this column)

Official Headquarters		Washington, D.C.		Residence	
By		J. R. McCARTL		(For use of Paying Office)	
sum of \$		THE UNITED STATES, D.C.		PAID BY	
Certified for payment in the		To		(Payee must not use this column)	
PREAUDIT		P. H. Dorsett		NOTATIONS	
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE		(Address)		AMOUNT	
		U.S. Dept. of Plant Industry		Dollars	Cents
				410 05	05

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Peiping, China on July 22, 1930
 for temporary duty for approximate period Indefinitely
 Approximate date of return to official headquarters Indefinite, 1930

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATION (Payee must not this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 <u>30</u> July			U.S. Gold	Y S	
7	Official postage, parcel post packages			6 54	
9	Official postage			1 78	
11	Bus fare to Chinchou & ret. official business			1 00	
15	Official parcel post package postage			10 24	
16	Official postage			52	
	3m. tube photo paste, official use			35	
	500 Second sheet typewriting paper			3 50	
17	Bus fare Chinchou & ret. official.			1 00	
	interp. official			11.10	
19	2, 2nd class tickets Dairen to Mukden, self & interp. @ 2.65 ea. official.			22 20	
	2, 1st class sleeper tickets Mukden to Peiping/			5 30	
	2 Express tickets self & interp. @ 1.50 each.			3 00	
	Taxi from Ry. station Dairen to office of Com- missioner of customs and ret. self & interp. to baggage, supplies & equip. from Dairen to Peiping. have Com. to authorize our taking 15 pos. offib./			2 00	
	Bus fare in Dairen for interp. official.			40	
	Peiping 13 official packages			1 50	
	Drayage trans. of 15 official packages from Room 12 Gohin Bldg. to Ry. Sta.			6 00	
20	Sano Yoko	1		18 20	
	Sano Yoko	2		5 09	
	Dairen to Mukden. Excess baggage on 15 pos. official baggage/			28 00	
21	Hotel porter Dairen handling 4 pos. official bagg.			50	
	Taxi hotel to Ry. Sta.			1 00	

Station porter Dairen handling 4 pos. offic. bagg.

5268

Ry porter handling 4 pos. offic. bagg Mukden.

Sta. porter Mukden handling 4 pos. offic. bagg.
return to Sta. 4 hrs. later.
Taxi from Ry. Sta. Mukden to Yamato Hotel and/

Total in Japanese currency, Yen

Converted into U. S. Gold at the exchange rate
of 49¢ slip submitted June 14, 1930, = U. S. \$

Peter Liu basha to station at Dairen.

relabeling at Mukden, official.

Handling 14 trunks and 1 box, transferring and/
trunks and 1 box, official.

Excess baggage charge Mukden to Peiping on 14/

interpreter 2 Mex. \$39.75

2 1st class tickets Mukden to Peiping self &/

Ricksha for interp. at Mukden, official business

Sleeping car porter

Peiping to hotel.

Trans. of 19 pos. official baggage Ry. sta. /

Ricksha for interp. on official business

The Chinese Telegraph Administration

from 1st floor to 3rd floor, R.66

3 Hotel porters handling 15 pos. official baggage/
@ 1.50 ea.

4 Rickshas (2) self & interp. official business /

Young Hsing Stationery Co.

5 2 Rickshas self & interp. official business @.20

6 Yung Hsing Stationery Co.

2 Rickshas self & interp. official. @.20

7 2 Rickshas self & interp. official business. @.20

2 Rickshas to Temple of Heaven & ret. self & int-

erp. in search for plant material. @.75

@.40 ea

Entrance fee to Temple of Heaven, self & interp./

Official postage

Sm. box of 100 rubber bands official.

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

AMOUNT

VIA R. R.

10

FROM—

NO. OF TRANS-
PORTATION
REQUEST

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5270

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 30					
July					
	Brought forward		60 51	215 01	
28	2 Rickshas self & interp. offic. @.35 for seed, official.				70
	Yellow rind, yellow flesh watermelon/				45
	1 Lb. moth balls for use in H. S. off. official @.10				48
	55 ft. cotton cloth for small bags/				5 50
29	3 watermelons for seed, official @.40				120
	Plums, 1 cattle for photo. official.				22
	Pears, 1 cattle " " and seed "				22
	Lotus seed heads " " "				35
	Water nuts " " "				30
	4 white pine cones " "				10
	2 Rick. self & interp. official @.50				100
	Official postage official.				39
	100 sheets herbarium paper 16 1/2 x 22 1/2" / use				75
	1 Blank record book unruled, offic./				100
	1 Blank record book ruled "				65
	Rickshas for self & interp. official bus.				40
	Official letter postage				85
30	2 Rickshas to Temple of Heaven & ret. to collect seed & H. S. @.75 & interp. @.40				150
	Entrance fee to Temple of Heaven self/ officially				80
	1 Sm. adding machine for use of interp./				30
	Official postage				38
31	Peter Liu	6		44 80	

DATE 19 30

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER

SUBSISTENCE OTHER

NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)

16 00

295 95

Peter Liu

7

Total in Mexican dollars

Mexican \$295.95 reduced to American \$

at the rate of .269905 equals U. S. \$

Non-Subsistence

Peter Liu

8

54 00

P. H. Dorsett per diem allowance in

lieu of subsistence July 1 to 31 at

the rate of \$7.00 per day for 31 days

217 00

8410 85

Total in American dollars

August 4, 1930.

To whom it may concern

I have not found it either practicable or

advisable to get subvouchers for expenditures

except such as are included with this account.

P. H. Dorsett,

Agricultural Explorer.

Brought forward

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)

SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER

AMOUNT

NOTATIONS

DATE

Payee

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

1725

5272

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From July 1 to July 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday 1	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at the office packing equipment and supplies for our removal to Peiping. Worked with other official matters.	
Wednesday 2	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked packing material to take to Peiping. Wrote official correspondence.	
Thursday 3	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Packed material to take to Peiping, wrote official correspondence and attended to other official matters.	
Friday 4	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked with official photographs, numbering them, trimming them and mounting them in albums.	
Saturday 5	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at office on official correspondence and on filing photographs in albums.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928 8-6248

(OVER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From July 1

to

July 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 6	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Attended to official correspondence and other official matters.	
Monday 7	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Packed plant material for shipment to Washington. Wrote official correspondence.	
Tuesday 8	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at office packing material to take with us to Peiping. Worked on official correspondence and field trip report.	
Wednesday 9	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked on June expense account and packed and attended to other official matters incident to getting work adjusted and ready to leave for Peiping.	
Thursday 10	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Visited and inspected The Manshu Nosen Shokai, Inc. Worked on June expense account. Prepared list of seed for official use.	
Friday 11	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Visited and inspected the Kantocho Agri. Experiment Station.	
Saturday 12	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at office on June account and with photographs, numbering, trimming and filing them.	

Address for succeeding week:

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From July 1 to July 31, 1930. , 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 13	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked with official papers, field trip report and other official matters.	
Monday 14	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at office with official correspondence. Packed material for shipping to Washington. Packed material for taking to Peiping.	
Tuesday 15	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked all day on official correspondence.	
Wednesday 16	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Worked at office writing inventory notes of seed recently collected. Answered official correspondence, packed equipment to take to Peiping.	
Thursday 17	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Visited the Chinchou district and botanized.	
Friday 18	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Visited officials of the South Manchurian Ry. to thank them officially for their aid to me and officially bid them goodbye.	
Saturday 19	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Visited and inspected So. Man. wharfs and loading of soybean oil and cake. Finished packing supplies and got trunks off.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From July 1

to July 31, 1930., 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 20	Dairen, Manchuria, China.	Spent the day attending to last minute details for the trip to Peiping.	
Monday 21	Dairen on route Peiping, China.	Left Dairen at 9:00 a. m. this morning and arrived at Mukden at 3:43 p. m. Left Mukden at 8:35 p. m.	
Tuesday 22	Mukden on route to Peiping, China.	Arrived at Peiping at 7:15 p. m. and went direct to a hotel.	
Wednesday 23	Peiping, China.	Unpacked official trunks and got things in shape for our work here. Registered at Legation.	
Thursday 24	Peiping, China.	Worked with official photographs and attended to other official matters.	
Friday 25	Peiping, China.	Worked on official photographs and with making plans for our work here.	
Saturday 26	Peiping, China.	Worked with official correspondence and with official photographs.	

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

P. H. Dorsett

(Name)

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Office)

From July 1 to July 31, 1930, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday 27	Peiping, China.	Botanized in the Temple of Heaven grounds looking for legumes primarily. Wrote official correspondence.	
Monday 28	Peiping, China.	Visited vegetable market. Made motion and still pictures. Wrote up seed and H. S. collected yesterday.	
Tuesday 29	Peiping, China.	Visited East Market. Made photographs. Changed H. S. Worked on other official matters.	
Wednesday 30	Peiping, China.	Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds and collected quite a number of different seeds and H. S. Wrote inventory cards for material collected today.	
Thursday 31	Peiping, China.	Worked on official expense account. Worked on field trip reports and wrote up photographs made the other day.	
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week: c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Remark

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

From _____ (Name) _____ (Office) _____, 192

Date	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited and of departure from and return to headquarters (Repeat in account)
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Address for succeeding week: _____

Remarks: _____

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

W. J. Morse

Feb. 7, 1929.

July 1, 1930

August 11, 1930

4,000.00

4/6/30
7/8/30
8/11/30

2/1/30-2/28/30
6/1/30-6/30/30
7/1/30-7/31/30

334.73
354.04
404.42

1,093.24

Nat. City Bank of N. Y. Cash. 2,906.76

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

WEEKLY ITINERARY REPORT

Date	Place	Remarks
Sunday		
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
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Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

Note: This report should be initiated both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data furnished by the field men.

MEMORANDUM-DO NOT SIGN

Paid by _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$_____
Cash, \$_____, on _____, 19____, Signature of payee _____
Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$_____
(on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above)

Approved for \$_____ MEMORANDUM-DO NOT SIGN

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Recommended for approval: _____ Signature _____
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____ day of _____, 19____
Title _____

MEMORANDUM-DO NOT SIGN

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is just due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority, therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and the expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)
(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)
(Payee will NOT use this space)
Differences
Account verified; correct for \$_____
(Signature or Initials)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty
from _____, 19____, to _____, 19____
as per itemized statement within, under authority _____
\$_____
AMOUNT
Dollars 404
Cents 42
NOTATIONS
(Payee must use this column)

Official Headquarters _____ Domicile _____ Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

Address _____ Washington, D.C.

THE UNITED STATES, Dr., 60-American Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.
(Payee)
W. J. Morse

Appropriation: _____

U. S. _____
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

MEMORANDUM
Bureau of Plant Industry

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19	Yokohama Japan CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	indefinite 7.00				
30					
1	left Antung, Manchuria at 6.45 A.M.				
1	arr. Mukden, " " 1.00 P.M.				
1	left " " 5.56 P.M.				
1	arr. at Kungchuling, Manchuria at 7.55 P.M. express tickets(2-C) Antung to Kungchuling-inter- preter and self.			4 00	
	porter to help carry official luggage at Antung ry sta.			50	
	ricksha to carry luggage from ry.sta. to the inn-Kungchuling.			50	
1	official postage			25	
5	ry fare(2-C) Kungchuling to Dairen, Manchuria-in- terpreter and self.			35 30	
5	express tickets(2-C) Kungchuling to Kaiyuan, Man- churia-interpreter and self.			2 00	
5	porter to carry luggage from inn to ry.sta. at Kungchuling.			50	
5	left Kungchuling at 5.23 P.M.				
5	arr. at Kaiyuan at 3.26 P.M. rickshas for interpreter and self with official luggage-ry.sta. to inn-Kaiyuan			80	
5	bashe hiretto farming section near Kaiyuan for two hours stone yen per hour.			2 00	
5	express tickets(2-C) Kaiyuan to Dairen-inter- preter and self.			4 00	
5	porter to carry official luggage from inn to ry. sta. Kaiyuan.			50	
5	left Kaiyuan at 11.55 A.M.				
5	arr. at Dairen at 8.30 P.M. taxi- to carry official luggage and cameras-ry. sta. to hotel			50	
4	days travel allowance-interpreter-from 12 A.M.				
7	July to 8.30 P.M. July 5 at \$7.50 per day.	1		35 62	
7	official postage			46	
1	st. car fare-office to bus station and return-inter- preter and self.			20	
	bus fare-Dairen to Chinchou and return-interpre-				

er and self	2 00	5282
left Dairen at 11.00 A.M.		
arr. at Chinchou at 12 noon.		
left Chinchou at 5 P.M.		
arr. Dairen at 6 P.M.		
official postage	16	
bus fare-Dairen to Chinchou and return-interpret- er and self.	2 00	
left Dairen at 9 A.M.		
arr. at Chinchou at 10 A.M.		
left Chinchou 12 noon.		
arr. Dairen 1 P.M.		
st. car fare-office to Dairen Wharves and return- interpreter and self.	20	
official postage.	73	
ry.fare(2-c) Dairen to Shia Chia Ho Tzu and re- turn-interpreter and self.	1 20	
taxi-with official luggage and cameras-no st. cars to ry.sta.	50	
left Dairen at 9.30 A.M.		
arr. Shia Chia Ho Tzu at 10 A.M.		
ry.fare(2-c) Zenhojoshi to Shia Chia Ho Tzu-in- terpreter and self.	40	
left Zenhojoshi at 4.40 P.M.		
arr. Shia Chia Ho Tzu at 5 P.M.		
left " " " " at 5.22 P.M.		
arr. Dairen at 5.52 P.M.		
taxi- with official luggage and cameras-ry.sta. to hotel,Dairen	50	
official postage	56	
bus fare-Dairen to Chinchou and return- interpret- er and self.	2 00	
left Dairen at 9 A.M.		
arr. at Chinchou 10 A.M.		
left Chinchou at 12 noon.		
arr. Dairen at 1 P.M.		
TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)		
TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)		

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

5284

MEMORANDUM

Payee.....

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19 30	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	<i>Brought forward</i>			97 51	
18	st. car fare-office to Dairen Harves and return-Interpreter and self			20	
19	official postage.			1 48	
21	5 packages of envelopes for official use			50	
21	2 jars of paste			20	
22	parcel post pkg. #208 to U.S. Dept. Agr.			2 74	
22	" " " #209 " " " " "			2 74	
22	" " " #210 " " " " "			2 74	
22	" " " #211 " " " " "			2 50	
23	10 gallon earthen jar for developing liquid.			1 25	
23	hammer for office use.			25	
23	ball of string.			20	
23	12 feet of black cloth for dark room door at 15 sen per foot.			1 80	
23	official postage.			1 20	
24	bus fare-Dairen to Koneisen-Interpret- er and self.			1 50	
24	st. car fare-Hoshinoya to Dairen-Inter- preter and self.			10	
24	left Dairen at 9 A.M.				
24	arr. Koneisen at 9.35 A.M.				
24	walked from Koneisen to Hoshinoya and arrived at 5.40 P.M.				
24	left Hoshinoya at 5.45 P.M. and arriv- ed at Dairen at 6.15 P.M.				
26	st. car fare-office to bus station- interpreter and self.			10	
26	bus fare-Dairen to Port Arthur and ree- turn-Interpreter and self.			4 00	
26	left Dairen at 9 A.M.				
26	arr. Port Arthur at 10 A.M.				

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHERS (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

[illegible]

5287

217 00 187 42

ТИУОМ

DATE

OTHER

AMOUNT

SUBSISTENCE

VOUCHER
NUMBER

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by day and fully explained)

DATE _____

61

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

July 1

July 31

30

1930
July

- 1 en route. Left Antung, Manchuria at 6.45 A.M. Arr. Mukden at 1.00 P.M. Left Mukden at 3.56 P.M. Arr. Kungchuling at 7.55 P.M.
- 2 Kungchuling, Manchuria. Inspected soybean experimental work at S.M. Ry. exper. sta. Took movie and still pictures in farming section near Kungchuling.
- 3 Kungchuling, Manchuria. Inspected forage crop experimental work of animal husbandry department of S.M. Ry. exper. sta. Left Kungchuling at 5.28 P.M. Arr. Kaiyuan at 8.26 P.M.
- 4 Kaiyuan, Manchuria. Collected data on soybean industry in the Kaiyuan District from the S.M. Ry. Soybean Farm.
- 5 Kaiyuan, Manchuria. Took pictures of soybeans in farming section near Kaiyuan. Searched for grasses and legumes. Left Kaiyuan at 11.55 A.M. Arr. Dairen 8.30 P.M.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

July 1

July 31

30 .

1930

July

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 6 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Wrote up seed samples and wrote official correspondence. |
| 7 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Prepared seed and plant material for shipment. Worked on June expense account and wrote up pictures taken on recent trip. |
| 8 | Chinchou,
Manchuria. | Collected seed and plants between Wangfangtien and Chinchou. |
| 9 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Wrote up pictures, seed and plant material. Worked on June expense account. |
| 10 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | In conference with seed collector re the collecting of seed of wild plants in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia. Wrote official correspondence. |
| 11 | Chinchou,
Manchuria. | Inspected experimental work at Kwangtung exper. sta. Visited S. M. Ry. Agr. Bur. for data on Manchurian soybeans. |
| 12 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Collected samples of seed in warehouses of S.M.Ry. Storage Yards. Took movie and still pictures at shipping wharves. |

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

July 1

July 31

30.

1930

July

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 13 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Wrote official correspondence. |
| 14 | Shia Chia Ho-
Tzu, Manchuria. | Collected seed and plant material between Zenhojoshi and Shia Chia Ho Tzu. |
| 15 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Wrote up seed and plant material. Worked on soybean data. |
| 16 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Worked on collected seed and plant material. Worked on soybean data. |
| 17 | Chinchou,
Manchuria. | Collected seed in the vicinity of Chinchou. Wrote up seed material and official correspondence. |
| 18 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Visited agricultural offices of S.M.Ry. Co. Wrote up seed samples. |
| 19 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Visited Dairen Shipping Wharves to take pictures of shipping of soybeans, soybean cake and soybean oil. |

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

July 1

July 31

30.

1930

July

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 20 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Wrote official correspondence. |
| 21 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Threshed out seed and worked
on seed and plant material
for shipping. |
| 22 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Packed seed and plant material
for shipment to the U.S.D.A.
Wrote up notes on pictures
and official correspondence. |
| 23 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Developed films and wrote
up pictures. worked on
herbarium material. |
| 24 | Koneisen,
Manchuria. | Collected seed and plant
material between Koneisen
and Hoshinoya. |
| 25 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Collected data at Bur. of
Statistics of S.M. Ry.
with regard to Manchurian
crops. |
| 26 | Port Arthur,
Manchuria. | Collected plant and seed
material in the hill
and mountain section near
Port Arthur. |

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

July 1

July 31

30.

1930

July

- 27 Dairen,
Manchuria. Wrote official correspondence.
- 28 Nanzen,
Manchuria. Took movie and still pictures
in soybean section near Nanzen,
Developed and wrote up films.
- 29 Hsiungyaocheng,
Manchuria. Left Dairen at 9.00A.M. Arr.
Hsiungyaocheng at 12.11 P.M.
Inspected soybean experimental
work at S.M.Ry. exper. sta.
- 30 Hsiungyaocheng,
Manchuria. Took notes on soybean breeding
and variety work at the S.M.Ry.
exper. sta. Visited farming section
in the vicinity of Hsiungyaocheng
re soybeans.
- 31 Hsiungyaocheng,
Manchuria. In conference with exper. sta.
entomologist with regard to
soybean insect pests in North
and South Manchuria. Left Hsiungyaocheng
at 5.22 P.M. Ar. at Dairen at 8.30 P.M.

